THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1933—VOL. XXV, NO. 149

**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Germany Accepts British Plan

Geneva Finds Tension Ends

Roosevelt Asks Oil Control

Peru and Colombia Halt War

Venice Likes Its New Bridge

Chicago Teachers Spend Pay

GENEVA sees the deadlock in the Disarmament Conference melt away when Germany accepts the British draft convention. Count Nadolny states that Germany returns to the conference with a "new attitude" and that it accepts the MacDonald plan not only as a basis of discussion but as a basis for future action. He announces that his country is ready to negotiate on all disputed issues, to make an important concession on its standing army and another on war materials. The tension eases instantly and Chairman Arthur Henderson asks the body to make definite decisions which will give assurance to the World Economic Conference when it meets June 12—A week that began almost in despair ends in high hope.

¶ Europe's newspapers admit it was drawn back from an issue that hung between peace and war by the Roosevelt message. Chancellor Hitler is seen as having been strongly influenced by the declaration from the White House into taking the course which the European powers regard in the main as satisfactory. Europe wishes to learn how far America would really go in condemning treaty violators and how ready the nations really are to begin elimination of aggressive weapons now. If Chancellor Hitler confirms his words by his acts, as Nadolny indicates he means to do, peace assurances can take permanent form quickly—Anxiety is waiting to be extinguished.

¶ The American oil industry will come under federal control. President Roosevelt sends Congress a message asking that regulatory legislation be made a part of the pending industrial recovery bill. He speaks of many conferences held with governors of the oil-producing states and component parts of the industry and of the demand that the Federal Government undertake what the states cannot do. Involved are a limit on production, selling prices, wages and hours of labor—Oil must be made to serve the future generations as well as the present one.

¶ Peru and Colombia settle their war over Leticia. According to meager details from Lima and Bogota, Alfonso Lopez, Colombian political leader, visits his old friend Oscar R. Benavides, new President of Peru, and they find a basis for ending the dispute over the port on the upper Amazon. One report states that Peru will evacuate Leticia and that Colombia will return Guepi on the Putumayo River. Peru would thus be obeying the recent injunction of the League of Nations. The new diplomacy appears to have won the day—Informal man-to-man talk finds a right way out.

¶ President Roosevelt arrives at his own understanding with the bonus marchers. While their parade is passing the White House, he receives three of the leaders and embarrasses them by his frankness in discussing their bonus payment demand. He tells them his heart aches for the veterans in their hardships, but that existing conditions would force him to veto a bonus bill if Congress should pass one. He promises to prevent the suffering of crippled veterans under the economy act. After being invited but not coerced to join the reforestation army, the visitors depart with one idea—The President is a regular fellow.

¶ Venice's visitors agree that its new bridge out from the mainland is a thing of beauty fitted perfectly into the famous panorama. With a width of 65 feet, divided into tracks for automobiles, trolley buses and pedestrians, the bridge is carried on 226 arches. A garage being completed on a square at the Venice end will house 2000 cars, which can go no farther. The auto traffic is already heavy, visitors coming from all over Europe. But thousands of Venetians use the bridge daily to reach their work at the port town of Marghera. The question through centuries of whether Venice could have a bridge and remain a perfect island in a perfect sea is answered—It could and it does.

¶ Chicago's joy over its teachers being paid $12,468,000 is being shared by the nation. With the cashing of checks for three months of their back salary by 14,000 teachers and 4000 other employees of the Board of Education a flood of money is sent rolling through all the trade channels of the city. Teachers pay their bills as soon as their modest remuneration is in their hands. The long hardship of these Chicago educators has touched hearts all over America. They have shown under severe trial just how faithful they could be. The money paid them is for October, November, and December—Everybody wants to help them have a merry Christmas.

German-Italian Accord Indicated In Goering Visit

Hitler's Aide Arrives on Eve of Mussolini's Awaited Speech

ROME, May 20 (AP)—The presence here of Herr Hermann Goering, German Cabinet Minister and right hand man of Chancellor Adolf Hitler, heightened interest today in the imminent pronouncements of Premier Benito Mussolini on world affairs.

The Premier was expected to outline his opinion on the international situation tonight before a meeting of the Grand Council.

The arrival of Herr Goering, who came secretly by plane last evening, was interpreted as an indication that the National Socialist Party of Germany and the Italian Fascists will unite in a common front on whatever line in world affairs Il Duce chooses to pursue.

Italian reaction to the Reichstag speech of Chancellor Hitler has demonstrated a closer link between the Italian and German views.

The firm stand yesterday of Signor Guido Jung, Finance Minister, for an 80 per cent reduction in war debts, also gave added significance to the awaited pronouncements.

The Premier was expected to align himself with President Roosevelt in the opinion that the time has come for an end of bickering if world chaos is to be avoided. The debts question, the Premier's four-power "peace club" and the MacDonald disarmament plan, it was thought, also may figure in Il Duce's discussions.

Signor Mussolini also will go over Italy's program for the World Economic Conference at the meeting. Results of the Washington conversations between Signor Jung and President Roosevelt will be gone into and new suggestions in the light of these talks will be discussed.

Herr Goering informed Prince Hesse of Chancellor Hitler's nomination of him as first president of the province of Hesse-Nassau, thus bringing the son-in-law of the King of Italy into the closer administrative circles of the Hitler Government.

Transfer of Ports Expected to Stop War Over Leticia

BOGOTA, Colombia, May 20 (By U. P.)—Peru's offer to evacuate Leticia, Amazon River port, providing Colombia return the port of Guepi on the Putumayo River to it, was considered unofficially here to mean the termination of hostilities between the two countries. Government officials, however, refused to comment on Geneva dispatches containing the Peruvian offer.

Peru seized Leticia from Colombia on Sept. 1, 1932, refusing to return the port to Colombia, on the ground that the Salomon-Lozano Treaty of 1922 ceding it to Colombia was negotiated by President Augusto B. Leguia, the Dictator, against general Peruvian public will. Since then both countries haxe spent millions of dollars for armaments, and their forces have fought scores of small battles along the Putumayo River without a definite advantage being gained by either side. However, Colombian troops bombarded and captured Guepi, Peru, two months ago.

If Peru evacuates Leticia, Colombia will have no incentive for further military action. The Peruvian offer was regarded here as the outcome of the unofficial mission to Lima of Señor Alfonso Lopez, head of the Colombian Liberal Party. The assassination in Lima of President Luis M. Sanchez Cerro three weeks ago resulted in the induction into the Presidency of Gen. Oscar R. Benavides who lost no time in inviting direct, if unofficial, peace negotiations with Colombia.

Nanking Admits Armistice Likely

NANKING, May 20 (AP)—National Government officials expressed the belief today that the Japanese intend to invade Peiping and Tientsin.

The statement was made in connection with the flights over the two cities by Japanese airplanes.

Commenting on reports that peace negotiations were under way in the North China war zone, the officials stated: "It is possible a military truce is being arranged, but the agreement would not affect the whole Chinese-Japanese issue, which will remain unchanged."

TIENTSIN, May 20 (AP)—Chinese military leaders charged today that the Japanese were responsible for a series of bombings, fires and disorders in different parts of the city last night and resulted in the declaration of martial law.

The object of disorders, authorities declared, was to overthrow the authority of the Nanking Government here.

Japanese military forces today occupied the Chinese police station abutting the Japanese concession.

Lemonade Wins Tilt With Beer in Buffalo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20—Lemonade, the beverage of all good picnickers, has triumphed over 3.2 per cent beer within the confines of one public park here with a ruling by the town board forbidding the sale of the beer at the concession stand in Sheridan Park.

President Seeks Old School To Get 'Bosses' for His Jobs

Latest Is H. L. Hopkins, Named Head of Federal Relief—Served Him in New York—G. N. Peek of Illinois at Work on Farm Relief

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 20—The field marshals in the Administration's war on the economic slump are one by one being appointed, with the emphasis increasingly placed on men of practical experience. Thus the spotlight shifts. For the first three months of President Roosevelt's Administration men of the originating, professorial type predominated in high councils. Now the time has come for carrying out the plans they formulated and the most hard-headed, experienced veterans of the rough and tumble school are being chosen.

Latest choice is Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, head of the New York State Public Relief Administration, to be federal administrator of public relief with full control of the $500,000,000 direct grant to states. Over Mr. Hopkins there has waged a friendly little war for several days. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York wanted to retain Mr. Hopkins there, where he has been one of Mr. Roosevelt's former props. The President did not wish to draft Mr. Hopkins if he could possibly avoid it, but he concluded no other man so good was available, and he called on the New Yorker, at a considerable reduction in salary, to come to Washington.

Mr. Arthur Morgan, President of Antioch College in Ohio, was yesterday appointed chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority.

Two other leaders of the advance guard have been indicated. One is Mr. George N. Peek of Moline, Ill., who is already at work carrying out the vast farm relief plan. His powers extend to control and reduction of production, supervision and taxation of processing, and extensive price fixing. Mr. Peek has been through all this before, as a member of the War Industries Board, and in a lifetime of direct experience with farming from the farm machinery end, where he stood halfway between the dirt farmer and the processor.

The third projected member of the general staff, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, is also already busy at the industrial control organization provided in the public works bill now pending in Congress. Mr. Bernard M. Baruch was chief of the War Industries Board where Mr. Peek and General Johnson first got

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Dry Law Penalty To Be Enforced U.S. Attorney Says

Evidence Made Difficult to Secure Under Law, Tarr Declares

The policy of the Department of Justice in prosecutions of violations of the prohibition law remains unchanged. Statements circulated with the intent to convey the opposite idea are incorrect, according to Mr. Frederick H. Tarr, United States Attorney.

He said it is not true that Boston federal authorities are "completely powerless to raid speakeasies and that they will be free from interference as long as they break no law except the prohibition law." In all cases where any evidence is sufficient to warrant a prosecution, violators of the law will be indicted and punished, he said.

"It is true," he said, "that the Department of Justice, in common with all other departments of the Government, is required to effect the greatest possible economies. For that reason it is probable that beginning with the next fiscal year, July 1, the usual number of assistants in this office will be greatly reduced.

Force to Be Cut

"This reduction in the force of the office is not due, however, to a policy to abandon the enforcement of the prohibition law. Only two of the assistants in this office have devoted themselves mainly to that work. The enforcement of the prohibition law does not constitute more than 15 per cent of the business of this office.

"Eighty-five per cent of the work is in connection with other departments, matters connected with the post offices, the banks, customs, admiralty, narcotics, naturalization, immigration, federal building sites, taxation, veterans' cases, pure food laws, interstate commerce, the Mann Act, the Motor Vehicle Theft Act and other incidental matters.

Evidence Blocked

"It is true that the recent action by Congress, which prevents the buying of liquor by Government agents to establish evidence upon which to base prosecution and conviction, has caused and is bound to cause a large decrease in the number of cases brought before the court.

"Under federal practice no warrant for search and complaint may be instituted unless it is based upon substantial evidence.

"If agents can make no purchases of liquor in places which they suspect, such places will under ordinary conditions be immune from prosecution, not because that is the policy of the enforcement officers but because they can secure no substantial evidence. For that reason prohibition prosecutions are bound to fall off tremendously.

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Things Present

In the long run, would the revenue from the sale of hard liquor really help the Government? Read the editorial "The Repeal Bootstrap."

If you are interested in vocabulary building, study the article in the series on "Our Living Language," Progress in Education page.

Some words and expressions of current interest are discussed in the Notes and Queries on the inside back page. You may find pleasure, too, in looking over the news of the week as summarized on the map.

And Things to Come

Monday brings the first of five daily reports of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, and the first of six daily reports on the Minneapolis convention of the National Federation of Music Clubs.

The following regular features are scheduled for Monday: News of Art, Music, and the Theater page, Children's page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and Hymnal Notes.

World's Largest Concrete Block Assuming Form

Boulder Dam Would Pave a Highway From Chicago to San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo—Behind the news announcement that the Boulder Dam concrete engineering council has met and that actual pouring of the world's largest block of concrete is partially under way, lies one of the most romantic tales of modern natural science.

Engineers, and especially those at the Reclamation Bureau in Denver, are not usually given to regard their business with romance. "Oh, you haven't seen anything yet," they will say when you question them about Boulder Dam. "Come back in a few years and we will show you a dam 10 times larger than that."

But in the matter of the concrete for Boulder Dam, it is a different story, for if ever anything in this world were really tested, from an engineering viewpoint, it has been the concrete which is to go into that dam.

4,400,000 Cubic Yards

When completed, Boulder Dam will be a solid block of concrete 750 feet high, 650 feet thick at the base, and composed of some 4,400,000 cubic yards of concrete—enough to pave a standard-width highway from Chicago to San Francisco. But this concrete must be more than concrete has ever been before.

First, it must withstand the enormous pressure exerted by 150 miles of backed-up water—enough water to cover the State of New York to a depth of one foot, a pressure of 30 tons a square foot.

Second, it must be able to withstand the wear of water rushing over its surface—in flood time a quantity of water about equal to the Mississippi at St. Louis.

Third, it must cool slowly—engineers estimate that if artificial cooling is not installed, it would take Boulder Dam a full hundred years to "cool."

In Wyoming, and in southwestern Colorado, tests were conducted on small mountain streams, with velocity conditions similar to those in Black Canyon, upon many samples of cement to test water wear. Miniature dams were built and spillways, so now the engineers know just what to expect from concrete at the giant dam.

Spectacular Test

But the most spectacular tests were conducted in the basement of the new United States Customs House in Denver, where the reclamation bureau is quartered, and where the Boulder Dam was largely planned. A powerful testing machine, made for the bureau by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, was erected. In this machine concrete cylinders 36 inches in diameter, six feet high and weighing some 6000 pounds apiece, were tested for diametrical expansion and compression strain.

Then the concrete columns were set in the testing machine. The pressure was exerted, slowly at first, then in jumps—it was just about the nearest imaginable approach to the ancient physicists' dream of an immovable object struck by an irresistible force.

Upward went the pressure until the maximum compression of 4,000,000 pounds had almost been reached, and then with a crack and shock that jarred the block-long building, the big, solid concrete column crumbled.

Day after day, month after month, for two years the tests went on, and then the concrete council met, heard the evidence of rushing mountain streams, of almost inconceivable pressures, and judged. Actual pouring followed.

In the matter of cooling, it was decided to imbed more than 160 miles of steel piping in the concrete mass. Cold water will be pumped through this two-inch piping, and the "cooling" of the concrete effected in a relatively short time.

Wages in Reich To Be Adjusted By Arbitrators

One More Step Taken in Preparation for New Corporate State

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 20—The German Government's decision to name special arbitrators for labor in large industrial areas throughout the Reich marks a definite step in the reconstruction of Germany's organization of labor, preparatory to introduction of a complete corporate state like that of Italy.

The Reich's Minister of Labor, according to a new decree, is coöperating with the different German state governments to appoint these arbitrators who decide upon questions of wages and general labor conditions in their area, thereby replacing the employers and employees' associations which formerly enjoyed these legal rights.

These arbitrators, who are directly responsible for the Reich's Government, are also to coöperate in preparation of a new social insurance scheme. As soon as the constitution of the new plans for the economic and labor corporation are drawn up the arbitrators will automatically transfer their rights to the new corporation. Thus the last vestiges of any real influence which the former trade unions had as negotiators between employers and employees will have disappeared.

The Barvarian Government has recommended to the Reich's Government in its fight against the big store idea that, first, refreshment places in large department or one-price stores should be prohibited; secondly, that the sale of provisions or food be prohibited in such stores; and, third, that the tax alleviation now granted to so-called public utility economic establishments, like coöperative stores, be withdrawn. Barvaria requests a conference of all German states to discuss this matter.

Texas Drys Deny Legality of Beer By Federal Permit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 20—Action to thwart sale of 3.2 beer under federal revenue officers' sanction in dry Texas was begun yesterday with prohibitionists taking their case to Washington.

While Texas generally considered the issue closed until Aug. 26, when the State will vote on a proposed constitutional amendment to legalize 3.2 beer, sudden announcement came from Austin that Mr. James W. Bass, internal revenue collector, would license Texans to retail beer. It was stated nearly a score of applications, chiefly from San Antonio, would be granted. Though the revenue office informed applicants sale of beer was still illegal under State law, prospective licensees were given to understand they would not be molested by federal officers.

This was followed by announcement of state authorities in San Antonio and other cities that they would not invoke the Texas prohibition law against beer venders with federal licenses. San Antonio newspapers said beer was being sold openly on the strength of assurances given.

Mr. John D. Hartman, United States attorney for western Texas, disagreed with the position attributed to revenue officers. Declaring that the federal law prohibits shipment of 3.2 beer into dry states, and that manufacture of such beverage in dry states is not authorized, Mr. Hartman said he does not see now Texans can engage in beer selling, even after payment of federal revenue fees. He declared he would prosecute cases reported to him, if it is shown the law has been violated.

Russian Makes Model Helicopter Rise, Hover and Settle Like a Bird

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The aviator who is credited with one of the most effective inventions for war-time aerial combat today is at work upon devices which he hopes will usher in a new era of safety in flying.

With a newly-designed helicopter, Capt. Victor Dibovsky believes that flight, "safe as a bird," is within reach. Such attainment would enable the average suburban dweller to trundle a "baby" helicopter from his garage and fly to the office as he now uses a motorcar.

Captain Dibovsky's design makes possible a single-seater model, capable of being housed in a five-foot-wide garage and driven by two pairs of small vanes. In mass production the helicopter could be built to sell at about £150, it is stated.

Captain Dibovsky also foresees Jules Verne's dream of "The Clipper of the Clouds" coming true. A hull lifted by 36 sets of his helicopter vanes, he says, would safely carry 200 passengers. He claims that his helicopter has from six to ten times the lifting efficiency of the ordinary airplane propeller.

The inventor contends that landing and taking off in the utility plane of the future must be as safe and simple as it is for a bird.

In a lofty laboratory here he gave a demonstration with a large model about five feet long, weighing 10 pounds, and driven by a ¼ h. p. electric motor. The oval-shaped vanes are mounted on crossbars one above the other on a central perpendicular shaft. There are no wings like those of an ordinary airplane or autogiro.

When the electric motor was started the vanes revolved and on attaining a certain speed the model rose vertically into the air, up to the ceiling, down again, and when about a foot from the ground remained poised in the air.

The movements of the model in the air were controlled entirely by Captain Dibovsky at the switch of the motor by which the speed of the revolutions was regulated. When the power was switched off the helicopter sank gently to the ground. Forward or backward movement is achieved by a propeller which can be reversed, while lateral control is obtained by the friction braking of a drum on the rotor system

The single-seater will be built to fly, run on wheels, or be propelled in the water. In the latter case the single back wheel will act as a rudder.

Captain Dibovsky, who was in the Russian Navy up to the time of the revolution in that country, has been engaged in aviation for more than 20 years, having gained his first certificate in the St. Petersburg Aeronautical School in 1910. During the war he was awarded £5500 by Great Britain for the invention of the first synchronizing gear for firing a machine gun through an airplane's propeller. But now, he says, he wishes to make life safe, not to destroy it.

Britain Gives Call to Peace

BRITAIN'S proposed arms convention, which has just been accepted by the German Government, brings the Five-Year Plan into the field of disarmament.

It fits all nations into a general scheme for about five years, at the end of which a new disarmament conference would be ready with a new plan.

The convention uses both League of Nations and Kellogg pact and replaces the Versailles Treaty. It provides both for keeping peace and for reducing arms.

Breach, or threatened breach, of the Kellogg pact brings (under specified conditions) a conference of signatory nations to decide on action and to determine the aggressor; these steps are to be taken through League machinery.

For arms reduction, Europe's land forces are to be fixed at eight to twelve months' service on a militia basis.

Germany is allowed 200,000 effectives (double the Versailles allowance), France 400,000 (including 200,000 colonial), Russia 500,000, Italy 250,000 (50,000 colonial), Poland 200,000, Roumania, 150,000, Czechoslovakia 100,000.

Mobile land guns in future to be limited to 4.6-inch, coast defense to 16-inch.

Naval armament to remain as regulated by Washington and London treaties (the latter to be extended to include France and Italy) until the coming 1935 naval conference. This provision, while freeing Germany from the Versailles clause, in effect keeps its navy at the present figure until 1936.

Air bombing is prohibited, except for police purposes in outlying regions. Maximum number of war planes for leading powers during the five years set at 500, as a beginning for the process of abolition. No more dirigibles to be built.

Chemical, incendiary and bacterial warfare prohibited.

Prohibited material to be destroyed on a basis of one-third within a year, two-thirds within three years, under supervision of the Permanent Disarmament Commission.

This commission will spend the five-year period in working out a scheme for complete abolition of naval and military aircraft and for regulating civil aviation so as to prevent its conversion into military, and otherwise preparing plans for the new Disarmament Conference, which in turn would arrange for a new convention to carry on the good work.

European War Cloud Dispelled By Germany's Action on Arms

Acceptance of MacDonald Plan as Basis of Accord Quiets Alarm—Roosevelt's Timely Pronouncement for Peace Rouses British Enthusiasm

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS, May 20—Germany's reassuring acceptance of the MacDonald plan as a basis for the Geneva disarmament convention has brought to a relatively calm conclusion a week which began with perilous paroxysms of war alarm. President Roosevelt's plea for peace, coming precisely at the right moment, is regarded as a determining factor in the favorable volte face of public opinion.

Never has Europe since the World War ended experienced such strong emotions as those which came to a head in the general belief that peace efforts had broken down and that hostilities might be provoked by any trivial incident. Feelings were worked up by German anti-Semitism, by Foreign Minister Constantin von Neurath's intimation that in default of disarmament Germany would rearm, by Vice-Chancellor Franz von Papen's incredible glorification of self-sacrifice on the battlefield, by the Danzig incident and by a general recrudescence of German aggressiveness.

Every newspaper in England as well as on the continent—among Germany's friends as well as its former foes—openly declared the issue was clearly that of peace and war.

President Roosevelt's pronouncement aroused enthusiasm in Great Britain and obtained sympathetic reception in France. The difference in temperature of the two countries can be easily explained.

In England, which has more recently become aware of possible peril, there was stronger reaction of relief at hearing the calm call for renewed efforts.

In France, where the danger is deeply appreciated and where the mood has turned to skepticism, the instinctive response was one of caution mixed with welcome. What would be the result of full acceptance of the Roosevelt proposal? Would it strengthen potential war-makers and weaken peace-defenders? How far would America really go in condemning offenders against treaty engagements?

Nevertheless this natural hesitation quickly gave way to warmer approval when implications of the message were carefully analyzed, and now considerable satisfaction is everywhere expressed. There is still some doubt whether the Roosevelt ideas can be translated into practice, and it would be misleading to suggest that there is not criticism

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Rural Opportunity School Is Proposed By State Educator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., May 20—A week-end Rural Opportunity School was proposed by Mr. James A. Moyer, Director of University Extension Division, Massachusetts Department of Education, at the Regional Conference for Adult Education at Massachusetts State College, today.

If rural life is to be completely attractive in comparison with city life, Mr. Moyer contended, there must be an equalization of educational and recreational opportunities, not only for boys and girls in elementary and high schools, but also for the adults. Without this equalization, he said, it is questionable how many families will remain in rural districts when opportunities for urban industrial employment return to normalcy.

The organization of such a school must, he continued, be adjusted to meet local conditions. Normally, the public school department, with the physical equipment ready for use, will be the nucleus of such a project. These resources, if thriftily used, will go far toward establishing a balanced program.

This method of establishing the needed educational system will be possible without an increase in taxation, which is most necessary, for the country will not tolerate higher rates than are already imposed, he said. The whole program would be strengthened by better and more frequent educational radiocasts.

Chilean Unemployed Refuse Job for Dole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Although there are 60,000 unemployed in the nitrate industry, the Government was unable to secure 300 men at a production camp in order to fulfill an urgent order from Europe.

The newspapers blame the Government for the anomaly, pointing out that the men refuse to work while they are paid a living allowance by the State and given free entertainment.

The farmers in the Casablanca district have organized a defense corps to cope with roving bands of chicken stealers alleged to be recruited from government-paid unemployed.

Heavy Export Demand Aids Canada's Shipping

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Navigation up the St. Lawrence River to Montreal opened up earlier this year than for the past 103 years. Optimism prevails in the local shipping industry following a renewed grain export demand, and the revival of cattle exports to foreign countries. Grain clearances are continuing to break the records held here this time last year, and during the past 38 weeks 45,712,928 bushels have been shipped out, compared with 25,464,171 during the same period a year ago.

Not only is there great optimism along Montreal's waterfront but the situation is exceptionally bright in other directions here. A greater trade between Canada and the West Indies is already proving a boon to fruit exchange men. There has been a steady upward trend in many lines of business.

Oil Control Is Advocated By Roosevelt

President Asks Congress to Take Action to Cut Down Output

Declares Need Vital

Backs Marland Bill Calling for Federal Hand on Production and Sale

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 20—President Roosevelt today threw full Administration support behind a drive for relief of America's desperate oil industry in a letter to Vice-President Garner and Speaker Rainey of the House, advocating immediate passage of control legislation.

Meanwhile, in the House, a bill was introduced giving the Government power to control oil production. The measure, following the President's suggestion, will be incorporated with the great public works-coöperation with industry bill.

The President reminded leaders of the two branches of Congress that a serious situation confronts the oil producing industry, which has failed of solution through state action alone. Since a few days after inauguration the President has had committees at work attempting to bring order out of chaos. But this has proved impossible and is so recognized by individual State Governors.

Now, through his forceful letter, the President expects speedy action to make possible the control of wasteful overproduction, price-cutting and unjust use of monopolistically controlled pipe lines.

Intended to give oil producers the same opportunity to bring order into a chaotic industry which the farm bill has done for agriculture and the industries control bill is designed to do for the manufacturing industries, the new oil measure is the fruition of many years of pleading by members of the oil trail.

Throughout the recent Hoover Administration they sought time and again for some federal action which would control domestic production, but were told they would have to attempt a cure through voluntary agreements within state borders and between the various state governments. The old bogey of the anti-trust laws prevented the Administration from arriving at anything like a satisfactory solution since the failure of any one oil-producing state or any one major oil field to accept the voluntary agreement made the entire plan unworkable.

New Plea Is Brighter

But under the Roosevelt Administration's already demonstrated willingness to undertake a liberation of industry from the stifling effect of unlimited competition in return for government control, the oil producers have renewed their plea, this time with excellent prospects of success.

A bill has been introduced by Representative E. W. Marland (D.) of Oklahoma, which is understood to have been drafted for the Administration by Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior. President Roosevelt is understood to have written letters to both Vice-President Garner and Speaker Rainey asking that the measure be considered a part of the Administration program of bills to be passed before the end of the special session of Congress.

Going even farther in the direction of government authority to control production than does the industries recovery bill, the oil measure would confer on the Secretary of the Interior broad and authoritative power: (1) to allocate to each oil-producing state a "fair share" of the general market; (2) fix a minimum price for oil; (3) limit the importation of oil which in no case is to exceed the daily average during the last six months of 1932.

Plugs Possible Leak

The last provision is intended to prevent importers from taking advantage of reduced domestic production by shipping in the difference between the new and the old levels.

To bring about the domestic reduction the bill proposes to tax at 50 cents a barrel all petroleum produced in excess of the limit fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. Further a tax of one quarter of a cent a barrel is assessed to pay costs of administering the law.

The question was immediately raised as to whether the proposed limitation on imports would conflict with President Roosevelt's tariff truce.

This, however, is not expected to be a serious obstacle by those who have been studying the question, since the object is not so much to further reduce oil imports, but rather to hold them where they are.

To representatives of the oil industry it seems entirely reasonable that if they agree to prorate domestic production among themselves the importers should be willing to accept a limitation on imports at the present average level.

The President's Stand

The President's text follows:

As the Congress is doubtless aware, a serious situation confronts the oil producing industry.

Because oil taken from the ground is a natural resource which once used cannot be replaced, it is of interest to the nation that its production should be under reasonable control for the best inter-

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Amateur Society In Natural Science Study Organizes

New England Group Is Formed Under Direction of Dr. Mather

With New England's vast out-of-doors as its laboratory and study room, the New England Society of Naturalists was formed last night at a meeting held in the Twentieth Century Club. Dr. Kirtley F. Mather, professor of geology, Harvard University, conducted the inauguration of the society which promises to coördinate all amateur study in natural science in the northeastern states.

Professor Mather, explaining the purpose of the organization, said that there is real need to bring together the tens of thousands of adults interested in the natural sciences who have not had the benefit of club programs and instruction by professional teachers.

He said that eventually the society will bring together under one roof various groups interested in nature, such as bird clubs, botanical societies, geological groups, amateur astronomical organizations and hiking clubs.

Although the plan is to enable those who wish to be informed to receive instruction from professional teachers and leaders in various fields, the society is mainly for amateurs. Curiosity concerning nature is to be the chief membership qualification.

Mr. William Guild, chief organizer of the society, who has been working on the plan for some time, said that later the group would have a museum, something on the order of the Children's Museum of Boston, in which to hold permanent and other exhibitions concerning all phases of nature. He added that for the time being Prof. William H. Lawrence, director of the Lowell Institute, has offered to the society the free use of the institute's halls for meetings.

Mr. Guild also said that all nature groups would be invited to become affiliated with the organization. In this work, the individual societies woud open their meetings and lectures to the public and would hold exhibitions of various kinds in the naturalist group's headquarters.

Shortly, Mr. Guild added, a program of summer activities, such as bird walks, geological field trips, botanical excursions, and nature meetings of all kinds will be drawn up and announced. These trips will be conducted by competent leaders and will be open to the public free of charge.

The meeting closed with the election of a board of trustees. The members elected were: Dr. John B. May, head of the State Department of Ornithology; Mrs. Robert W. Sayles, treasurer of Children's Museum of Boston; Mr. John C. Brodhead, assistant superintendent of Boston Public Schools; Dr. J. W. F. Davies, Boston University's school of religious education and social service; Mr. Oliver H. Howe, president of the South Shore Nature Club; Mr. Charles M. Lamprey, principal of Martin School; Mr. Harry C. Parker, director of Worcester Museum of Natural History, and Dr. Charles H. Tozier of Winchester. Several other members not present were elected, but their names will not be announced until they are notified of their appointment.

Birds Are Actors At Exercises Of Audubon Society

More Than 1200 Persons Attend Event at Moose Hill Sanctuary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass., May 20—More than 1200 visitors accepted the invitation of the Massachusetts Audubon Society to attend Bird Day exercises at the Moose Hill Sanctuary here today.

Prominent among the early morning performers on the program was the ubiquitous song sparrow, monopolizing all the best points of vantage and extremely anxious that everyone should see his chocolate-spotted vest; the little northern yellow-throat, trying to hide his gold and olive-brown behind a black mask over his eyes and bill and tied behind his tiny warbler head; the circling swallow, with silvery fuselage; the crested flycatcher, glad to get in his noisy calls before his bride demanded another cast-off snake skin for the nest; a chestnut-sided warbler, proudly displaying advance information on how the fruit of the blossoming horse-chestnut tree will be colored next fall, and the oven-bird, loudly demanding that teachers should teach.

Down in the swamp in an extra tall hickory beside the nature trail, a wood thrush burst into a robin-like song, all about what a fine day it was for initiating new nature lovers into the ways of the feathered flock. A very busy robin had no time for singing. She was getting her breakfast in a hurry in order to get back on a new nest just inside the barn. Right over the caretaker's car a phoebe peeked out to see why people were interested in sightseeing so early in the morning. Way up top among the rafters, nesting barn swallows silently volplaned out through an open window. Beside the kitchen door where Virginia creeper was trying to cover up the window and deaden noise of breakfast being prepared, a catbird gave away secrets, and just overhead in a tall cedar a chirping sparrow showed a deep and tiny resting place for her expected babies.

Throughout the morning new guests kept arriving to be cordially welcomed by hosts of purple finches; chewinks scratching among the leaves like the ground robins they are; quail, telling everyone their names are "Bob White," six different kinds of warblers and a large hairy woodpecker.

At noon, Judge Robert Walcott, president of the Massachusetts society, delivered the formal welcoming address at headquarters. He told of the new path built around the sanctuary, of the new lands acquired and the nature trail along which every wild flower and tree is plainly labeled.

Mr. Charles Crawford Gorst, perhaps America's most prominent bird imitator, displayed his talent by calling back several chickadee friends that had been frightened by the crowd and fled to the woods.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Jane A. Warren, Kentucky.
Mrs. J. A. Kuseffel, Illinois.
J. A. Kuseffel, Illinois.
Mrs. C. B. Sorensen, Massachusetts.
Lettie A. Powell, Indiana.
Clema B. Benedict, Florida.
Doris E. Cobb, Florida.
Mildred V. Buck, Florida.
Evelyn Cobb, Florida.
Mrs. Kathryn Watson, Massachusetts.
Daisy Annie Hudson, England.
Mary F. Crowell, Massachusetts.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Somerville, in the Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill, Somerville, 8.

Harvard University: Presentation of Orazio Vecchi's "L'Amfiparnaso" by Margarete Dessoff's Choirs, John Knowles Paine Concert Hall, Music Building, 8:15.

Spring fête, Boston Chapter of Hadassah, Hotel Statler, 8.

Tufts Theological School: Liberal conference for high school students; banquet, 6:30; dance, 8; candlelight service, 10:30; school building, College Avenue, Medford.

Theaters

Plymouth—"Allen Corn," 8:30.
Repertory—"The Youngest," 8:30.
Paramount—"Elmer the Great," 10:12 a. m., 1:05, 3:58, 6:51, 9:44 p. m.
Fenway—"Elmer the Great," 2:07, 4:56, 7:45, 10:34 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Eagle and the Hawk," 11:00 a. m., 2:00, 4:40, 7:45, 10:25 p. m.

Events Sunday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by the Rev. Irving C. Tomlinson, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lexington, in Hancock Church (Congregational), 1912 Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, 3:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: recital by Mr. Edmond Boucher, bass; Mr. George Millrood, violinist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, 2; program as follows:

Caprice No. 20 ..... Paganini
Ave Maria ..... Schubert-Wilhelmj
Guitarre ..... Moskowski
Mr. Millrood
In Questa Tomba ..... Beethoven
Wie Bist du Meine Königin ..... Brahms
Les deux Grenadiers ..... Schumann
Mr. Boucher
Concerto in E minor ..... Mendelssohn
Allegretto ma non troppo
Allegro molto vivace
Mr. Millrood
The Island ..... Rachmaninoff
Clorinda ..... Morgan
The Wanderer's Song ..... Rasbach
Mr. Boucher

Program of free concerts and mass meetings, auspices of Boston branch of Hias of America; Beth Israel Synagogue of Malden, 10:30 a. m.; Walnut Street Synagogue in Chelsea; Beth Israel Synagogue in Winthrop and Anshas Sfard Synagogue in Lawrence, all 7 p. m.

Spring concert, Beacon Orchestra, assisted by Boston Symphony Ensemble, auspices Beacon School, Maugus Club, Wellesley Hills, 8:30.

Copley-Plaza: Dinner and meeting, New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, 7.

Children's Museum of Boston: Presentation of film on "Secrets of the Sea," lecture hall, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain, 3:30.

Fortieth anniversary celebration, St. Mark's Lutheran Church, 29 Winthrop Street, Roxbury, 11.

Sunday Forum: Address by Mr. Baldwin W. Gause, prohibition defense speaker, on "Prohibition, the Press, the Pulpit, Public Opinion, the Dry Delegates and June 13, 1933," Copley Methodist Church, Exeter and Newbury Streets, 3.

Music

Paine Hall, Cambridge—"Amfiparnasso," 8:15.

Events Monday

Annual meeting, Property Owners' Division, Boston Real Estate Exchange, Exchange Rooms, 2.

Annual meeting, Women's Seaman's Friend Society, Blue Wheel Hut, grounds of United States Marine Hospital, Chelsea, 2.

Harvard University: Physical colloquium, lecturers, Prof. Otto Oldenberg and Mr. Harry Hall, Jefferson Physical Laboratory, 4:45.

Theaters

Paramount—"Elmer the Great," 10:12 a. m., 1:05, 3:58, 6:51, 9:44 p. m.
Fenway—"Elmer the Great," 2:07, 4:56, 7:45, 10:34 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Eagle and the Hawk," 11:00 a. m., 2:00, 4:40, 7:45, 10:25 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibition by the Saturday and summer drawing classes; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; woodcuts in chiaroscuro; engravings after Peter Buegel; fifteenth century illustrated books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), the Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 5; through July 30; admission free; music at 2. Closed on national holidays.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Exhibition of drawings by Benjamin T. Stephenson, May 15-27. First showing in this country of sporting paintings acquired in England. Through June.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Loan exhibition of modern sculpture by George Kolbe, Wilhelm Lehmbruck, Aristide Maillol, Gaston Lachaise, Charles Despiau, Jacob Epstein, Rodin, Degas, Daumier; water colors by John S. Sargent, primarily landscapes. Through June. Also German prints from the museum collection. Nineteenth century prints.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Tempera paintings by Walter E. Campbell and sculpture by Alice Balch Stone. Through May.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of books from the John Adams Library (Treasure Room), May 15-22; Boston Y. M. C. U. Camera Club picture display (Exhibition Room), May 16-28; school project exhibition (Children's Room), May 15-22.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, 43 Bratlle Street, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Water color drawings of birds, by Charles E. Heil.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Steet—General exhibition.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

Real Estate Gaining, Boston Banker Says

An improvement in real estate is noted by Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank. Speaking before the Boston Real Estate Exchange yesterday, he said that during the last three months the real estate situation has changed materially. Statistics, he continued, of one of the Boston banks indicate that more mortgages have been taken since Jan. 1, 1933, to date, than are usually taken in two years.

"If this situation continues," Mr. Evans declared, "the real estate situation is bound to improve faster than anyone had realized." He said that a reduction in the rates of commercial loans almost always stimulates industry. Another feature is that with the advance in commodity prices, there is an advance in real estate prices.

"The greatest burden on real estate," he asserted, "and the factor which will do more to retard the improvement than anything else, is the tax burden. This should be met by rigid economy in all departments of government. With the tendency of taxes to decrease, values in real estate are bound to increase."

Harriman Disappears; Wide Search Instigated

NEW YORK, May 20—(AP)—One of the most intensive searches ever organized combed the metropolitan area today for Joseph W. Harriman, indicted banker, who went out of a nursing home yesterday morning and vanished.

No trace of him was found, except that a barge keeper and his wife said they saw a man answering the description peer for a long time into the dark waters of the East River and then turn away. Notes that Harriman left are believed to indicate that he intended self-destruction.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and cooler, possibly with showers tonight; Sunday fair and cooler; moderate west or northwest winds.

Massachusetts: Local thunder showers this afternoon or tonight; cooler except on southeast coast tonight; Sunday fair.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Local thunder showers this afternoon or early tonight; cooler tonight; Sunday fair and cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Local thunder showers this afternoon or tonight; Sunday fair and cooler.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh west shifting to northwest or north winds over north portion, and fresh to strong southwest shifting to northwest or north over south portion, and overcast weather with local showers tonight; Sunday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	62	64	Montreal	62	76
Bismarck	46	62	Nantucket	58	64
Boston	70	88	New Orleans	76	84
Buffalo	52	70	New York	64	76
Calgary	38	52	Norfolk, Va.	66	78
Charleston	76	76	North Platte	56	82
Chicago	66	78	Philadelphia	66	76
Cincinnati	72	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	62	94
Denver	54	80	Pittsburgh	70	80
Eastport, Me.	62	76	Portland, Me.	72	80
Hatteras	74	74	Raleigh	70	82
Honolulu, T.H.	..	76	St. Louis	72	90
7 p.m. May 19	74	..	St. Paul	58	80
Helena, Mont.	38	58	Salt Lake City	48	68
Huron, S. D.	50	76	San Francisco	52	64
Jacksonville	74	78	Santa Fe, N.M.	52	76
Kansas City	74	90	Seattle	48	64
Key West	78	84	Tampa	72	88
Los Angeles	52	72	Washington	68	78
Memphis	76	90	Wichita, Kan.	72	96
Miami, Fla.	80	82	Williston, N.D.	42	64

A—9 a. m. May 20.
B—Maximum May 19.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 9:39 p. m., Sunday 10:08 a. m.
Height of tides 9.3 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:32 p. m.

Mansfield Seeks Mayoralty

Mr. Frederick W. Mansfield, defeated candidate for Mayor in last municipal election, reëntered the list last night when in a radio address he announced he would run for Mayor of Boston in the next election. He charged that the present administration has been guilty of waste which has necessitated wage reductions and a higher tax rate.

Tonight at the Pops

Hungarian March, "Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz
"Poet and Peasant," Overture ..... Suppé
"Turkish March," from "The Ruins of Athens" ..... Beethoven
Soviet Iron Foundry ..... Mossoloff
Fantasy on Themes from "Hansel and Gretel" ..... Humperdinck
Slavonic Dance in E minor ..... Dvořák
"Finlandia" ..... Sibelius
"Music in the Air," Selection ..... Kern
Prelude in C sharp minor ..... Rachmaninoff
"Franklin D. Roosevelt," March ..... Woodin

Theaters

"The Youngest"

Repertory Theater—The Frederick Leland Players present "The Youngest," by Philip Barry, May 19 and 20.

The play deals with Richard Winslow, unfortunate youngest member of a large family, who would rather write than follow his forbears' somewhat prosaic task of pin making. The arrival of his sister's friend, Nancy, who decides to "put a mane on the mouse," and the discovery that a legal technicality makes him the owner of the Winslow fortune turns the proverbial tables. But after a little justifiable self-assertion, the youngest relents toward his overbearing brothers and sisters and decides to pursue his literary bent and lead Nancy to the altar.

Well mounted, effectively directed and presented in friendly surroundings, the performance last night ran a satisfactory if somewhat uneven course. As Richard, Mr. Frederick Leland was seen to best advantage in his comic scenes. He was less successful with Mr. Barry's sentimental lines, and restraint would add considerably to the climax of the "big" scene.

Miss Helen White as "Muff," one of the less objectionable members of the Winslow clan, handled with saucy élan and deft comedy sense the smart, brittle lines suggestive of a later Barry. Others who appeared at home in the Barry atmosphere included Miss Verna ynes as Nancy, Mr. Harry Lowell as Allan Martin and Mr. Wesley Dynes as Oliver Winslow.

Mr. Leland and his players are an enterprising group, and one expects that continued playing together will smooth out the rough spots. Effectiveness of several scenes in last night's performance was marred by overzealous prompting. The play will be repeated tonight.

Boston Stage Notes

Mr. Maurice Schwartz and his company of Yiddish Players will open an engagement of one week only in "Yoshe Kalb" at the Tremont Theater Monday evening.

Miss Katherine Cornell begins Monday the second and final week of her Boston engagement in Mr. Sidney Howard's "Allen Corn," at the Plymouth.

Another novelty in the Symphony Hall Pop concert series is announced for Monday evening, May 29, when the first "Artists' Night" will be held. The lobbies will be hung with paintings. Each artist may exhibit one picture, without charge. The response is already large. On Tuesday and Wednesday of next week the Hans Wiener Dance Group is scheduled for a return engagement at the Pops. The second Sunday concert of the season will be given on the evening of May 28, with a Russian program featuring the music of Tchaikovsky.

Motion Pictures

Birds of a Feather

Mr. Fredric March gives a sensitive characterization of an American ace of the World War in "The Eagle and the Hawk," which opened at the Metropolitan Theater yesterday. As Lieut. Jerry Young, presumably the eagle of the story, since his are the qualities of strength and keenness, he starts off with the British Royal Flying Squadron debonairly in search of adventure, as one might enter a polo match, "pour le sport." The disenchantment of actual warfare writes itself gradually into his growingly haggard face and we see what the grip of bitter experiences can do to a splendid type of young manhood.

Mr. Cary Grant (the whilom Archie Leach of stage musicals whom Hollywood has strangely improved upon) does well too, with Henry Crocker, the hawk. Sullen, defiant, lacking in some of the finer sensibilities, he is at odds with the master flier who gets his men and wins medals and becomes an exemplar of bravery to the company's youth. Yet something of fineness is inherent in him, or is communicated by his companion, to bring about the gallant close which crowns the picture.

As the happy-go-lucky Mike, Mr. Jack Oakie supplies his usual hearty comedy in the early scenes, offset by a truly touching hit, when, game to the last, he tries to keep his end up with a laugh. Sir Guy Standing's smooth bearing and diction make for a kindly, dignified Major. Miss Carole Lombard lends expansive make-up and expensive costuming to incidental decoration. And Master Douglas Scott is the small Tommy-who-wants-to-be-flier with the sturdy forthrightness of speech and manner that set him as a juvenile apart in "Cavalvade."

The reticent direction of Mr. Stuart Walker has been of no little benefit to the presentation of Mr. John Monk Saunder's story, which, fraught as it is with tragic implications, is not entirely dispiriting. A Paramount production.

Joey at Bat

"Elmer the Great" comes to the Paramount and Fenway screens from Mr. Ring Lardner's comedy of the baseball field and Mr. Joe E. Brown contributes all his largesse of smile and deportment to the title rôle. Except for the exaggerated country lope (which he forgets in occasional interludes) Mr. Brown seems pretty genuinely the local swatter of Gentryville who makes good with the Chicago Cubs. He wins sympathy as well as amusement through his simplicity and candid self-esteem. Tense are the moments when he becomes entangled with his own guilelessness and suspenseful the sequences which show the end of the "world-serious," in which, after several setbacks, he brings victory to his team.

The direction, by Mr. Mervyn LeRoy, and the supporting cast are satisfactory. Miss Emma Dunn is Elmer's mother, Mrs. Kane; Miss Patricia Ellis the romantic element, Nellie Poole. Miss Claire Dodd is a rather unnecessary but attractive "raddio" lady. A boy who will bear watching is young Mr. Sterling Holloway, whose tousled head and poetic countenance lend themselves to something more than the comedic effects he achieves as Elmer's distraught brother. Mr. Preston Foster is the Cub's Captain and there are other familiar and first-rate names in the cast.

The baseball crowds are handled with some sense of cinematic values, although cinematically speaking, the picture is chiefly a matter of good entertainment. The photography is efficient rather than æsthetic. And it must be admitted that the cracker barrel fans in the early scenes look fairly stagey. A First National picture and very well of its kind. M. L.

Bank Lends $100,000 To Auburn Fire Relief

An initial loan of $100,000 to aid in the rehabilitation of Auburn, Me., swept by a $2,000,000 fire early this week, has been advanced by the New England office of the Federal Home Loan Bank. The relief work is centering in Greater Boston, where 60,000 former residents of Maine are now living.

Gov. Louis J. Brann, in Boston yesterday to confer with the Home Loan Bank officials, said that about $3,000,000 would be needed for the reconstruction work in Auburn and Ellsworth, also swept by a disastrous fire last week. He said that he was pleased to find that a Maine Relief Fund Committee is already functioning in Boston and that citizens are responding generously.

Final Bonus March Only a Small Part Of Army in Capital

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—In their last scheduled public appearance in the capital en masse, the 1933 army of bonus marchers tramped yesterday up Pennsylvania Avenue to the Capitol to petition Congress for immediate payment of the bonus, restoration of veteran disability benefits and farm and unemployment relief.

The contingent which marched was less than one-half of those whom the Government for the past week has fed and sheltered at Fort Hunt, Virginia, during the sessions of the bonus marchers convention. The so-called "right wing" of the bonus army voted unanimously to ignore the march and remained in camp.

Earlier the group visited the White House, stopping outside while a committee went in for a talk with the President. Those outside chanted: "We want our back pay—not one dollar a day."

The "$1 a day" referred to was the wage paid in the reforestation corps which the right wing had agreed to accept.

Striking Shoe Workers To Face Contempt Hearing

A petition by the A. R. Hyde Company to have seven alleged members of the National Shoe Workers' Association held in contempt of court in connection with recent labor disturbances went to hearing in Middlesex Superior Court yesterday before Mr. Harold N. Johnson, sitting as master.

Numerous arrests have been made by the Cambridge police in the vicinity of the Hyde plant, where 300 shoe workers have been on strike for eight weeks. The Superior Court recently issued an injunction restraining respondents from interfering with, annoying, or molesting employees of the company. The company in its contempt petition alleges violation of the injunction.

Salary Increase Announced

NEW YORK, May 20—Munds, Winslow & Potter, members of New York Stock Exchange, have announced a 20 per cent increase in salaries of all employees.

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Bon Diable Spills Mrs Whitney Again At Atlantic City

Loses Jumper Class to Ulic; Lock Brownes Score in Three-Gaited Class

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 20—More victories for Mr. and Mrs. Locke Brown, of New Orleans, and another spill by Mrs. John Hay Whitney, who, with a like fondness for big mounts, seemingly is in a competition with the Prince of Wales for champion tumbler from unwilling timber toppers, featured the third day of the Atlantic City horse show yesterday. And like the Prince of Wales, Mrs. Whitney sprang from the ground smiling and remounted, but not this time to ride to victory in the class, for the horse she was competing against was Ulic, that ideal jumper for women riders from the stables of Mr. and Mrs. Alvin Untermyer.

Mrs. Whitney again rode Bon Diable, which also gave her a spill on Thursday, but he clearly was off form when this class was called, for he is known as one of the best qualified hunters in the country, and won in the middleweight and heavyweight classes, first on the afternoon card, over King Vulture, of Dilwyne Farms; Upperland, of Longacre Farm and Reveille of Dilwyne Farms.

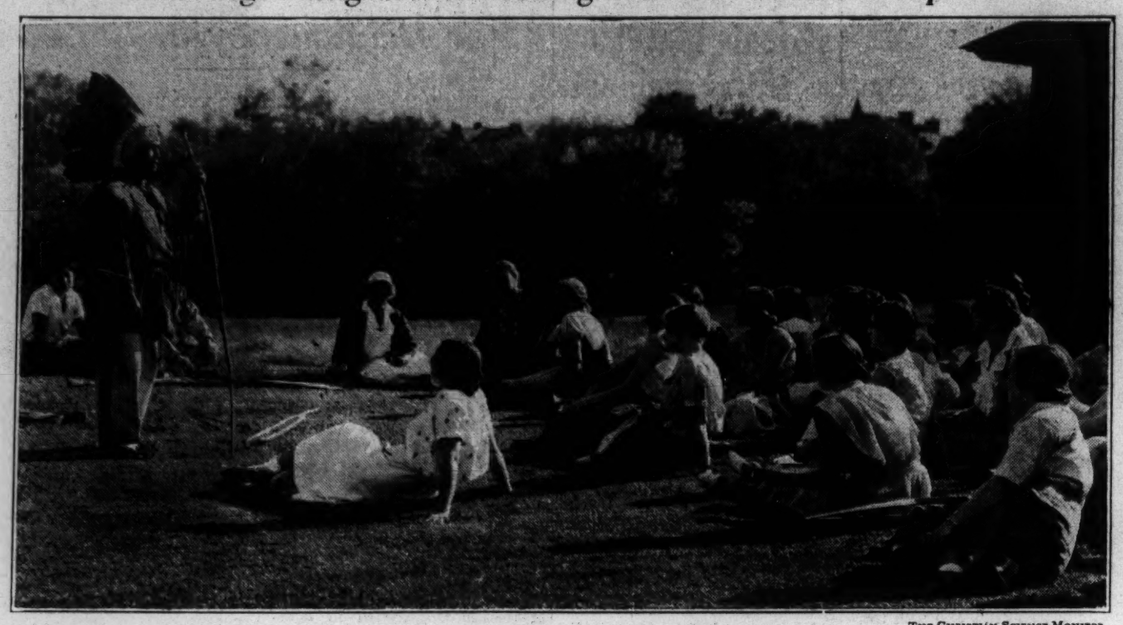
By Request, owned by Trillora Farm and ridden by Mr. Fred Wettach Jr., scored another notable victory in the touch-and-out sweepstake, it being the second day he has triumphed against the best jumpers in the country over a difficult course. In the first class of the evening session he was tied with five others, but in the jump-off he stood alone, the only one to cover the course a second time without a fault. Mr. Wettach gave By Request a brilliant ride.

Mr. and Mrs. Locke Brown are demonstrating that they have one of the strongest stables in the country and that Knight Bachelor is at the head of their harness horse division. This glorious brown gelding last night attached the $1000 championship stake for single harness horses over 12.2 hands, which featured the third session of the show. His money in this stake amounts to $400, and in addition to this, Knight Bachelor will have his name engraved on the trophy alongside that of the undefeated Seaton Pippin, hackney queen, developed by the late Judge William H. Moore, and now owned by Judge Moore's son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Moore. Seaton Pippin made her last appearance at the National last year, after which she was retired.

Another victory by Mr. and Mrs. Brown was scored in the class for saddle horses for 15.2 hands when Flashing American, which made his eastern début at the National last year, was awarded the blue. Flashing American has a wonderful action, confirmation and animation and is undoubtedly the outstanding over 15.2 hands three-gaited saddle horse in the world today.

Old-time horse lovers who have a fondness for a three-gaited saddle horse, are prone to compare the types shown in the ring today with those of other days and to lament the passing of such "stars" as Bohemian Actress, Driftwood Blaze and Mayflower.

Showing College Girls a Thing or Two in Outdoor Sports



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEEDAHBEH, PENOBSCOT INDIAN, AT MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE SPRING FIELD MEET

European War Cloud Dispelled

(Continued from Page 1)

of details together with praise for intentions.

But whatever may be the subsequent working out of the Roosevelt proposals regarding aggressive weapons and the proposed pact of non-aggression, its immediate effect on the German situation has been dramatic.

Hitler Bars Violence

At the beginning of the week it had been apprehended that Chancellor Adolf Hitler might out-Papen Vice-Chancellor von Papen and make a speech which would bring the European crisis to a breaking-point. Herr Hitler, unquestionably influenced by the American declaration, decided to express himself moderately.

While maintaining all German demands, he eliminates the method of violence. He insists it is by peaceful methods that he seeks security and equality, stage by stage, which final stage is to be five years hence.

Rearmament, he declares, is not his aim, provided there is genuine disarmament. International control on condition that it is applied all around and a conciliatory attitude toward the British plan and the Roosevelt doctrine are points which are particularly emphasized.

Count Rudolf Nadolny's dramatic declaration at Geneva, Friday, that he accepted the British disarmament plan not merely as a basis of discussion, but as a basis for the forthcoming disarmament convention, further eased the situation.

Deeds to Decide Verdict

Obviously tension is relieved. There is new hope. Yet it would be idle to pretend that anxiety has disappeared. As Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald remarked at the Pilgrims' banquet before the Hitler speech was delivered, Germany must be judged eventually by its deeds.

In France—indeed throughout Europe—it is felt that the fundamental situation cannot be suddenly transformed by the comparative mildness of a single speech. It is noted, too, that there is no renunciation of claims considered disquieting. Consequently there are even sections of opinion, by no means confined to France, which would prefer the frankest showdown.

On the whole, however, though Germany's oratorical demonstration is not conclusive, there is the fullest desire in France as well as in Britain to continue to seek for understanding.

Two Main Points Remain

It is too early to indicate what will be the eventual French policy, for prudence is regarded as necessary. The French see no point in reducing the disparity between the armaments of the two countries merely in order to give the Germans a better hope of success in a possible war.

Therefore there are still two desiderata. The first is concrete proof of Germany sincerity. The second is a clearer definition of the American stand on security. Before France can surrender its vigilant preparedness it must know whether Germany is truly pacific and whether the United States is truly internationally-minded.

Yet the outlook has now improved far beyond what appeared possible a few days ago, and Europe at the end of the exciting week again begins to breathe more freely.

President Scans Old School for 'Bosses'

(Continued from Page 1)

their practical experience, and he has been in close collaboration with them ever since. Mr. Baruch may himself come into the Administration in a high practical position. He is in Washington today, conferring on plans of organization with General Johnson, and last night he discussed the strategy of the campaign extensively at a Brookings Institution meeting. Mr. Baruch thus defined the objectives:

"It is indispensable to increase the mass purchasing power—to put people back to work. In that phase lies the beginning and the end of all economic plans, and the best base for human happiness."

The goal was to be attained through a five-point program: Re-employment of labor, maintenance of increase of wages, standardization of hours of labor, control of production, establishing of a fair price scale.

And the task was to be accomplished by coöperation within industry, Mr. Baruch emphasizing that agreement between 75 per cent of an industry could readily be attained, and that the recalcitrant minority must be brought in line ultimately through some form of licensing system.

In conclusion, Mr. Baruch called for volunteers to enter the government service in administering the new industrial control—he had earlier remarked that a practical and disinterested specialist for each principal industrial grouping was required. Mr. Baruch gave no direct inkling of his own intentions.

Roosevelt Supports Oil Control Measure

(Continued from Page 1)

ests of the present and future generations.

My administration for many weeks has been in conference with the governors of the oil-producing states and with component parts of the industry but it seems difficult, if not impossible, to bring order out of chaos only by state action.

In fact, this is recognized by of the governors concerned.

There is a widespread demand for federal legislation.

May I request that this subject be given immediate attention by the appropriate committee or committees?

The Secretary of the Interior stands ready to present any information or data desired.

May I suggest further that in order to save the time of the special session it might be possible to incorporate action relating to the oil industry with whatever action the Congress decides to take in regard to other industries—in other words, that consideration should be given at the same time that action is taken on the bills already introduced and now pending in committee.

State Forest Army Gets Wage Increase

A forestry army of 6000 in 30 camps throughout the State was declared a possibility by State Commissioner of Conservation Samuel A. York yesterday following his conference with Mr. Robert Fechner, federal director of conservation work.

An incentive to young men to better the quality of their work was announced by Mr. Fechner when he disclosed that President Roosevelt has authorized increases in pay to $45 a month for one group and to $36 a month for another. The present rate is $30.

Locations for 20 camps have been selected and approved. Ten more may be located in the State later. Ninety per cent of the men for these camps are being selected by army authorities at Fort Devens, but the State Department of Conservation will have the privilege of selecting 10 per cent from among the unemployed in communities adjacent to forests where camps are located.

Cunard Line Opens Service to Scotland

Inaugurating the spring and summer transatlantic passenger service between Boston and Scotland via Northern Ireland, the Anchor Line steamer Transylvania sails from East Boston tomorrow after embarking nearly 300 passengers for Belfast and Glasgow. Two distinct groups of passengers returning to their ancestral homes for a brief sojourn sail on the steamer under leadership of Mr. T. J. Aspelin of the Boston office of the Cunard company.

One of the group is proceeding to Finland to participate in the national holiday known as "midsummer day," June 24. The other group consists of a party of Scotsmen who are to visit the famous hills and glens of their native land.

Coal Price Fixing Denounced by Robart

Price-fixing by the anthracite dealers throughout Massachusetts was charged by Mr. Ralph W. Robart, director of the State Division on the Necessaries of Life, in his anuual report. He reported that fixed-price agreements among dealers decide what shall be charged for anthracite in different localities.

Charges for coal which he found to vary as much as $1.50 per ton between different towns were fixed in each locality. Mr. Robart recommended abandonment of understandings between dealers on prices, both for their own and the public good.

Gypsum Company Seeks $5000

The Atlantic Gypsum Company of Boston has filed suit in the Federal District Court against Mr Herbert Pearson, receiver for the closed Federal National Bank, to recover $5000 which the bank held as trustee under an escrow agreement between the gypsum firm and the Sunrayed Limeshell Products Company of Boston. The gypsum concern claims the terms of the agreement were filled in Jan. 18, 1933, and asks that the receiver be ordered to turn over the money to it.

Tourists Open Season

Nearly 300 passengers sail from Boston tomorrow on the White Star Line motorship Georgic for Cobh and Liverpool, opening the summer schedule for the annual movement of American tourists to Europe.

Archery as Indians Know It Shown To Mt. Holyoke Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 20—Needahbeh, "Great Friend," a Penobscot Indian from the reservation at Old Town, Maine, was admitted this week to Mount Holyoke College, not as a student of the humanities, but as a visiting lecturer on the arts and crafts which the members of his tribe still practice.

Followed by a crowd of interested students anxious to improve their style in archery and paddling, sports in which they are demonstrating their prowess at the Spring Field meet today. Needahbeh, in native costume with feathered headdress, proceeded from archery field to Upper Lake, and thence to the good, grassy plot where members of the Campcraft classes were waiting to welcome him to a supper cooked over a camp fire.

The sight of the Great Friend shooting twin arrows into the blazing skies made the tales of the star-shooting braves of Indian folklore seem highly credible and when three arrows, shot with a single twang of the string, soared to the heavens, turned simultaneously in the air and rooted themselves in the turf at the same identical second, the admiration of Mount Holyoke archers expressed itself in cheers and applause.

The boathouse on Upper Lake, the college buildings in the distance and the modern dresses of his companions, seemed anachronisms as Needahbeh stepped into a waiting canoe and humuorously paused, to fit his fishing rod and to declare that he would catch his own supper, before paddling upstream to the spot where food and hostesses awaited him. After supper he gave a demonstration of various paddling strokes and of the delicate art of fly casting.

Boy Scouts to Open Cub Training Camps

Training courses in Cub leadership, designed to develop persons capable of handling this younger boy program of the Boy Scouts of America, will open shortly in New England under the direct supervision of the National Council. The leaders who will conduct the courses are Mr. Charles F. Smith, national staff member, and Dr. H. W. Hurt, research director of the National Council.

The courses will be held at the following localities: Camp Plymouth, Ludlow, Vt., June 2 to 5; Camp William Hinds, Raymond, Maine, June 5 to 7; Camp Manning, Ballardvale, Mass. (in town of Andover), June 9 to 11; Camp Yawgoog, Hope Valley, R. I., June 12 to 14; Camp Sherman, Brimfield, Mass., June 15 to 17, and Camp Pioneer, Winstead, Conn.

The Cub program is about three years old. During these years the National Council has been experimenting with the project throughout the country, and is bringing to New England the results of the study. The leaders are urging Scout leaders to enroll immediately if they plan to attend.

Aviation Pioneers Get Honor Medals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, May 20—At the Medal Day exercises held here by the Franklin Institute on May 17, medals were presented to three men who have accomplished much in the development of aviation.

The Elliott Cresson Medal, founded in 1948, was presented to Señor Juan de la Cierva of London, "in consideration of the original conceptions and inventive ability which have resulted in the creation and development of the autogiro." Mr. Igor I. Sikorsky of Sikorsky Aviation Corporation of Bridgeport, Conn., received the Howard N Potts Medal in recognition of his pioneer work and inventions in the development of multi-motored airplanes. The Franklin Medal was presented to Mr. Orville Wright, who also received a certificate of honorary membership to the Franklin Institute. Mr. Wright was unable to attend the award personally.

The Edward Longstreth Medal, founded in 1890, was awarded to Mr. Howard L. Ingersoll of the New York Central lines and to Dr. Dunlap Jamison McAdam Jr. of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C.

Mackerel Fleet Awaits Outcome of Conference

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 20 (AP)—Vessels of the mackerel fleet lay in port today awaiting the outcome of a conference scheduled for this afternoon at the Master Mariners' Association.

The owners of 55 craft in the fleet hoped the meeting might result in a price agreement among Gloucester, Boston and New York fishermen.

"Prado" Ready by October

The North End "Prado," to be built between Hanover Street, opposite St. Stephen's Church, and the Old North Church, Salem Street, through the George Robert White Fund, will be completed by October 12, 1933, it has been announced. The trustees of the fund have made arrangements for taking over the necessary land for about $240,000, a price to which the owners have agreed. The entire cost of the project is estimated at $400,000.

Perkins Selected By Governors to Act As Milk 'Dictator'

Selection of Mr. Thomas Nelson Perkins, former chairman of the board of the Boston & Maine Railroad, as milk administrator for the New England district, seemed assured today as the Governors of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, with full knowledge and approval of the move, prepared to go to Washington. There, after a conference Tuesday with Mr. Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, the appointment is expected to be formally announced.

Broad powers will be given Mr. Perkins to enforce fair prices and sound methods in the milk industry if the appointment is approved. The new move would abolish the plan which Mr. Reginald W. Bird, previously considered as milk administrator, has been urging for the past 10 weeks upon the dairy industry.

It is said that the Governors after receiving reports from their Department of Agriculture heads, decided that the Bird plan would not work, that it failed to represent the full dairy industry and that important producing groups would not support it.

The four Governors have agreed on a plan of action to bring the full powers of the farm act to bear on the New England milk situation. In Washington on Tuesday, prompt approval of their proposals is looked for. By June 1, all difficulties of the farmer and producer are expected to be ironed out, with the new administrator dispensing fair prices to the dairymen and consumers.

Sea Scout 'Crew' Alter Captain's Gig For Cruising Boat

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHELSEA, Mass., May 20—With all the pomp and ceremony which accompanies the launching of an ocean liner, the "crew" of the Sea Scout ship, Commodore Clark, of this city today put in commission its reconditioned captain's gig, which has been transformed into a fine cruising boat. The ceremony took place at the Pembroke Ship Yard.

Miss Mary Maderos of Sandwich, Mass., home of Commodore E. S. Clark Jr., of the Boston Sea Scout Division, for whom the boat was named, christened the vessel with a bottle of water taken from the Cape Cod Canal. Mr. Robert Perry, Field Scout Executive for the Chelsea district of the Boston Council, read the commissioning orders and turned the boat over to its officers.

Following the exercises the launching party and invited guests were taken aboard the Sea Scout ships Donald McKay, Porpoise and Commodore Clark for a cruise down Boston Harbor. Luncheon will be served on board. The party will return to dock in Boston at 5 p. m.

During the winter, the Chelsea Sea Scout unit received from the United States Navy the 35-foot captain's gig. Under the guidance of Capt. Frank E. Holbrook of the City Point coast guard station and the Sea Scout officers, the boys completely overhauled the boat. The old engine was removed and a new one installed. The paint work was renewed and the oak decks scraped and varnished. As a result the boys now have a splendid boat in which to cruise around the harbor.

British Silk Mills Try Shuttleless Looms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUDDERSFIELD, Eng. — A shuttleless loom for silk weaving is being developed by Mr. Walter Gledhill, of Thongsbridge, near here. Progress of the invention is rousing considerable interest among manufacturers of silk and artificial silk here.

For nearly a year the shuttleless loom for woolen and worsted fabrics has been in use at several British mills, mainly in the Huddersfield district.

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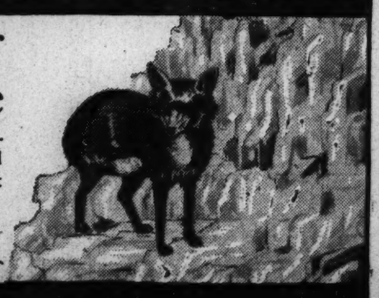
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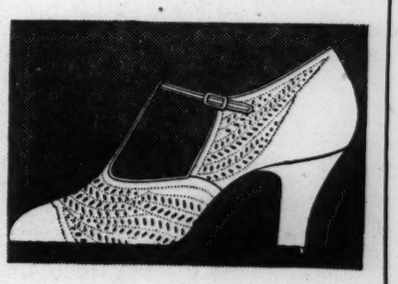
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One New Record Made in Big Ten Preliminaries

Michigan Leads Colleges by Qualifying 15 Athletes for Finals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., May 20—One Conference record was broken in the preliminaries of the twenty-third annual outdoor track and field championship meet of the Big Ten at Dyche Stadium here yesterday. Trials were held in 11 of the 16 events. University of Michigan placed 15 times, Ohio State University 12, and Indiana University and University of Illinois 9 times each. All the other teams placed twice or more.

The Conference record for the javelin throw was broken by D. A. Purvis '35 of Purdue University. He hurled the spear 208ft. 5¼in. The previous standard was 207ft. 7 3-5in. set in 1926 by P. M. Northrup of Michigan.

Three men were placed by Michigan in the 120-yard high hurdles. The Wolverines qualified at least once in every event. One of the most brilliant fields in years kept well within the records, though half a dozen or more can be broken by the stars entered. The track was slow from a heavy rain, and the leaders were so outstanding they were not forced to fast marks.

The furlong dashes and hurdles and quarter-mile are being held around turns instead of run straight-away from chutes. The object is to give spectators the benefit of seeing the races from start to finish. The hammer throw was a final event. N. L. Biddinger '34, of Indiana, was the victor with a loss of 16ft. 4in. He won the event last year with a throw four feet shorter.

Final

16-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by N. L. Biddinger '34, Indiana, 161ft. 4in.; R. H. Cox '33, Michigan, 156ft. ¾in.; Robert Cornog '33, Iowa, 146ft. 10¼in.; L. J. Kouba '34, Iowa, 143ft. 5½in.; E. F. Johnson '34, Ohio State, 140ft. 10¾in.

Preliminary

100-Yard Dash

First Heat—Won by H. A. Hellmich '34, Illinois; C. W. Kemp '34, Michigan, second. Time—10s.

Second Heat—Won by W. H. Stapf '34, Ohio State; H. K. Thompton '34, Minnesota, second. Time—10.1s.

Third Heat—Won by W. F. Ward '35, Michigan; J. W. Brooks '33, Chicago, second. Time—10s.

220-Yard Dash

First heat—Won by H. A. Hellmich '34, Illinois; H. K. Thompton '34, Minnesota, second. Time—22.3s.

Second heat—Won by C. W. Kemp '34, Michigan; W. H. Stapf '34, Ohio State, second. Time—22.3s.

Third heat—Won by I. W. Fuqua '34, Indiana; R. M. Kennicott '35, Illinois, second. Time—21.8s.

440-Yard Dash

First Heat—Won by I. W. Fuqua '34, Indiana; D. W. McQueen '35, Purdue, second. Time—50s.

Second Heat—Won by C. E. DeBaker '33, Michigan; G. F. Arnold '34, Ohio State, second. Time—50.2s.

Third Heat—Won by Morris Teitelbaum '33, Ohio State; H. T. Ellerby Jr. '34, Michigan, second. Time—50s.

Fourth Heat—Won by D. D. Harpold '34, Indiana; G. E. Jones '35, Illinois, second. Time—50.5s.

880-Yard Run

First Heat—Won by C. C. Hornbostl '34, Indiana; G. C. Farley '35, Northwestern, second; W. W. Blor '34, Ohio State, third. Time—1m. 55s.

Second Heat—Won by R. L. Brown '34, Ohio State; E. T. Turner '33, Michigan, second; J. H. Crossman '34, Purdue, third. Time—1m. 58.7s.

Third Heat—Won by W. E. Lemen '34, Michigan; D. E. Neese '33, Indiana, second; H. E. Sears '33, Purdue, third. Time—1m. 58.6s.

120-Yard High Hurdles

First Heat—Won by J. A. C. Keller '33, Ohio State; J. B. Pantlind '35, Michigan, second. Time—14.9s.

Second Heat—Won by Hawley Eggleston '33, Michigan; C. H. Scheiffley '33, Minnesota, second. Time—15s.

Third Heat—Won by K. J. F. Sandback '35, Purdue; W. F. Ward '35, Michigan, second. Time—15.1s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles

First Heat—Won by H. O. Duggins '34, Northwestern; Hawley Eggleston '33, Michigan, second. Time—24.8s.

Second Heat—Won by J. W. Brooks '33, Chicago; C. H. Scheiffley '33, Minnesota, second. Time—24.7s.

Third Heat—Won by J. A. Keller '33, Ohio State; C. E. Derbaker '33, Michigan, second. Time—25s.

Running Broad Jump—Qualifiers, J. W. Brooks '33, Chicago, 24ft. 5¾in.; W. F. Ward '35, Michigan, 23ft. 8⅛in.; A. O. Adams '35, Illinois, 23ft. 7⅛in.; E. W. Roden '33, Wisconsin, 22ft. 9¼in.; H. H. Hollis '35, Purdue, 22ft. 8⅜in.; O. H. Duggins '34, Northwestern 22ft. 7¾in.

16-Pound Shotput — Qualifiers — A. C. Kamm '34, Illinois, 47ft. ⅛in.; G. V. Neal '35, Ohio State, 45ft. 9½in.; D. F. Cook '34, Illinois, 45ft. 9in.; A. M. Blumenfield '34, Michigan, 44ft. 10in.; N. L. Biddinger '34, Indiana, 44ft. 10¾in., and Mario Pacetti, Wisconsin, 43ft. 9½in.

Discus Throw—Qualifiers, W. F. Busbee '34, Indiana, 142ft. 11¾in.; A. C. Kamm '34, Illinois, 142ft. 7¾in.; H. K. Holzhaur '34, Ohio State, 131ft. 1½in.; G. P. Schmelzle '35, Northwestern, 129ft. 9in.; B. A. Cummings '35, Illinois, 127ft. 1½in.; Wilfred Thies '34, Ohio State, 126ft. 5½in.

Javelin Throw—Qualifiers, D. A. Purvis '35, Purdue, 208ft. 5¼in. (new Big Ten record); F. G. Kruchten '35, Indiana, 187ft. 5½in.; E. W. Horne '35, Northwestern, 181ft.; H. C. Smith '34, Wisconsin, 189ft. 3¼in.; O. M. Olson '34, Northwestern, 170ft. 1in.; J. J. Thornburgh '33, Michigan, 167ft. 11in.

United States Victor In North American Zone

MONTREAL, May 20 (AP) — The United States Davis Cup team advanced another step in quest of the famous International Tennis trophy yesterday when George M. Lott Jr. and John W. Van Ryn defeated Marcel Rainville and Er. Jack A. Wright Jr. of Canada to clinch the North American zone final and send the team into the Interzone final against Argentina at Washington, D. C., next week. The score was: 6—1, 6—3, 6—3 as the invading team registered its third straight and decisive victory.

Two more singles matches will be played tomorrow, with Vines meeting Wright and Allison matching strokes with Gilbert Nunns.

The veteran doubles combination was as effective as H. Ellsworth Vines and Wilmer L. Allison Jr. were in scoring singles triumphs Thursday. Less than 45 minutes of battling under overcast skies, in contrast to Thursday's sunshine, was sufficient to give Lott and Van Ryn their victory.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	25	13	.658
New Orleans	26	15	.634
Birmingham	22	16	.579
Atlanta	19	18	.514
Nashville	18	18	.500
Chattanooga	17	19	.472
Little Rock	11	24	.314
Knoxville	9	24	.273

Results May 19

Atlanta 5, Little Rock 3.
Memphis 4, Knoxville 3.
Birmingham 2, Nashville 1.
New Orleans 5, Chattanooga 3.

Shields and Prenn Team Up

PARIS, May 20 (AP)—Francis X. Shields of the United States and Daniel Prenn, German star, have entered the men's doubles of the French hard court tennis championships, it was announced yesterday.

Fourth Victory For Brennan Of Yankees, 6 to 5

Right-Hander Strikes Out 12 of the St. Louis Batsmen

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	18	9	.667
Washington	18	13	.581
Cleveland	18	13	.581
Chicago	16	12	.571
Philadelphia	13	14	.481
Detroit	12	16	.429
St. Louis	12	19	.387
Boston	8	19	.296

Results May 19

New York 6, St. Louis 5.
Chicago 10, Washington 1.
Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 2.
Detroit 7, Boston 5.

Don Brennan, right-handed rookie pitcher from the International League, won his fourth straight game of the season for the New York Yankees yesterday in the American League baseball race, but almost lost it in the last two innings. The St. Louis Browns were his victims, 6 to 5. Brennan struck out 12 Browns, but was taken out in the ninth when Garms hit a homer inside the park and put his club within one run of the world champions. Pennock finished. Dickey and Chapman hit homers for the Yankees.

The Chicago White Sox pounded three Washington pitchers for 17 safeties yesterday and won by the score of 10 to 1. Webb, former Detroiter, Ralph Kress and Luke Appling, each connected with three hits, behind the six-hit pitching of Paul Gregory, who went the route for the White Sox. Al Simmons contributed a triple and single. Gregory was the only Chicago player to go hitless.

Philadelphia hit three Cleveland pitchers hard yesterday at Shibe Park and scored a 9-to-2 victory. After a scoreless first inning, the Athletics collected nine runs in the next four innings to clinch the game. LeRoy Mahaffey did the pitching for Connie Mack and just coasted along. Williams, with three hits, led the Philadelphia attack. Higgins drove out a triple.

The Detroit Tigers could do nothing with Dusty Rhodes yesterday for four innings, but in the fifth they scored three runs, and in the seventh they drove him to the showers. The final score was, Detroit 7, Boston 5. The Tigers made 11 safeties, led by White who had two doubles and a single. Roy Johnson hit a single, double and triple for the Red Sox. The scores by innings:

At New York

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	x	6	8	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	—	5	6	1

Batteries—Brennan, Pennock and Dickey; Wells, Knott and Shea. Winning pitcher—Brennan. Losing pitcher—Wells. Umpires—McGowan, Ormsby and Summers. Time—1h. 46m.

At Washington

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	1	0	1	3	5	0	0	0	10	17	3
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	1

Batteries—Gregory and Grube; Thomas, McAfee, Russell and Sewell, Bolton. Losing pitcher—Thomas. Umpires—Owens and Van Grafian. Time—2h. 12m.

At Philadelphia

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0	3	1	3	2	0	0	0	x	9	13	2
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—	2	5	2

Batteries — Mahaffey and Cochrane; Brown, Connally, Bean and Myatt. Losing pitcher—Brown. Umpires—Kolls, Hildebrand and Dinneen. Time—1h. 53m.

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0	0	7	11	1
Boston	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	5	10	2

Batteries—Marberry, Hogsett and Hayworth; Rhodes, Andrews, Welch and Ferrell. Winning pitcher—Marberry. Losing pitcher—Rhodes. Umpires—Geisel and Moriarty. Time—1h. 58m.

Records Broken In Maritime Track Meet

WOLFVILLE, N. S., May 20 (AP)—A Canadian intercollegiate record of long standing and two Maritime marks went by the board as Acadia University amassed a total of 76 points to win the Maritime intercollegiate track and field meet here yesterday.

Acadia's athletes downed the old Maritime records for the discus throw and the hop, step and jump and tied the half-mile mark; but it was husky Earl Oldham of the University of New Brunswick squad who broke the Dominion record with a throw of 39ft. 2 2-5in. in the shotput.

His cast just nosed past the record of 39ft. 1½in. set at Toronto in 1910 by H. N. McKinnon of Queen's University.

Earl Anderson of Acadia eclipsed the discus throw mark by more than 5 inches with a throw of 118.22 feet. Sowald Mann, also of Acadia, set a new record of 42.26 feet in the hop, step and jump. Jack Harding, a team mate, tied the Maritime mark for the half-mile run, winning the event in 2m. 7 3-5s.

College Baseball Results

Boston College 5, Middlebury 4.
C. C. N. Y. 12, Brooklyn 5.
E. Stroudsburg 8, Panzer 5.
Gustav Adolphus 11, St. Thomas 9.
Hamilton 4, Amherst 2.
Iowa 8, Wisconsin 1.
Juniata 3, Gettysburg 1.
Lebanon Valley 4, Albright 1.
Michigan 9, Purdue 1.
Minnesota 7, Northwestern 3.
Oklahoma A. & M. 7, Chilocco 4.
Springfield 2, New Hampshire 1.
St. Michael's 9, Vermont 8.
St. Olaf 4, Carleton 3.
St. Cloud 7, River Falls 5.
Temple 12, Bucknell 5.
West Virginia 11, Salem 4.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	16	10	.615
Milwaukee	14	11	.560
Minneapolis	15	13	.536
Toledo	15	13	.536
St. Paul	14	15	.483
Indianapolis	12	13	.480
Kansas City	13	18	.419
Louisville	11	17	.393

Results May 19

Indianapolis 9, Louisville 5.
St. Paul 9, Kansas City 7.
Columbus 5, Toledo 4.
Milwaukee 6, Minneapolis 1.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Sacramento	27	17	.614
Portland	24	18	.571
Los Angeles	24	19	.558
Hollywood	24	20	.545
Missions	24	21	.533
Oakland	22	21	.512
San Francisco	15	30	.333
Seattle	13	27	.325

Results May 19

Los Angeles 9, Missions 3.
Portland 4, Sacramento 0.
Oakland 10, Seattle 6.
Hollywood 9, San Francisco 7.

College Golf Results

Harvard 8½, Brown ½.
Holy Cross 5 Williams 4.
Manhattan 4, Temple 2.
Yale 8, Dartmouth 1.

Bowdoin Star Features N. E. Track Trials

McLaughlin Wins Three Heats in Qualifying Tests —No Records

New England Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet Qualifiers

Holy Cross	11
Boston College	11
Brown	8
Maine	8
Bowdoin	7
Springfield	7
New Hampshire	5
Williams	5
M. I. T.	4
Rhode Island	3
Amherst	2
Colby	2
Northeastern	2
Worcester P. I.	2
Bates	1

Holy Cross and Boston College headed the list in qualifiers for the final-day events of the New England Intercollegiate track and field meet being held at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology field. These two each qualified 11. The individual star of the first day was Raymond E. McLaughlin '33 of Bowdoin. He won a trial heat in the 120-yard hurdles in 15 3-5s., won a heat in the 220-yard low hurdles in 25 4-5s., and won a 220-yard sprint in 21 3-5s.

There were no records broken although several good performances were turned in. Besides those of McLaughlin there were: a broad jump of 23ft. 6⅛in. by Alfred G. Morin '34, Holy Cross, a hammer throw of 165ft. 7¼in. by Henry Dreyer '34., a discus throw of 144ft. 9in. by Philip H. Couhig '33 of Boston College and a shotput of 47ft. 9in. by T. F. Gilbane '33 of Brown. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Trials and Semifinals

First Heat—Won by C. W. Miller '33, Williams; L. P. Holladay '34, M. I. T., second; B. R. Bloom '34, Boston University, third. Time—10 2-5s.

Second Heat—Won by J. E. McManus '34, B. C.; H. F. Shea '35, Maine, second; D. E. Haight '34, Springfield, third. Time—10 2-5s.

Third Heat—Won by R. D. Wheeler '33, Springfield; T. J. Gilligan '35, H. C., second; R. E. Mullaney '35, Maine, third. Time—10 1-5s.

Fourth Heat—Won by Richard King '35, Amherst; J. J. Joyce '35, B. C., second; H. A. Spinney '35, Brown, third. Time—10 2-5s.

First Semifinal—Won by J. E. McManus '34, B. C.; C. W. Miller '33, Williams, second; L. P. Holladay '34, third. Time—10 1-5s.

Second Semifinal—Won by H. A. Spinney '35, Brown; R. D. Wheeler '33, Springfield, second; J. J. Joyce '35, B. C., third. Time—10s.

220-Yard Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by R. E. McLaughlin '33, Bowdoin; C. W. Miller '33, Wliams, second; J. J. Joyce '35, B. C., third; W. J. Coakley '33, H. C., fourth. Time—21 3-5s.

Second Heat—Won by H. A. Spinney '35, Brown; A. G. Morin '34, H. C., second; R. E. Mullaney '35, Maine, third; D. F. Haight '34, Springfield, fourth. Time—22 1-5s.

Third Heat—Won by J. E. McManus '34, B. C.; T. J. Gilligan '35, H. C., second; J. H. Washburn '34, Amherst, third; G. L. Cunningham '34, New Hampshire, fourth. Time—21 4-5s.

440-Yard Dash—Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by A. G. Adams '33, Bates; T. E. Ring '35, B. C., second; Edwin Milton '33, Maine, third. Time—50 4-5s.

Second Heat—Won by H. T. Jensen '33, Worcester P. I.; G. W. Winslow '33, H. C., second; S. B. Gray '34, Bowdoin, third. Time—50 1-5s.

Third Heat—Won by M. A. Sousa '34, M. I. T.; W. J. Parks '34, B. C., second; J. F. Mulready '34, H. C., third. Time—51 4-5s.

880-Yard Run Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by J. W. Hunt '35, Colby; K. J. Cuneo '33, H. C., second; R. W. Shaw '33, Maine, third. Time—2m. 3s.

Second Heat—Won by R. J. Jordan '33, B. C.; T. W. Darling '35, N. H., second; C. P. Garrity '35, H. C., third. Time—1m. 58s.

Third Heat—Won by F. G. Stiles Jr. '34, Brown; P. J. Dailey '34, B. C., second; K. D. Black '35, Maine, third. Time—1m. 59⅘s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by C. W. Allen '34, Bowdoin; P. H. Shaw '33, Springfield, second; N. J. Holland '34, B. C., third. Time—15⅘s.

Second Heat—Won by R. E. McLaughlin '33, Bowdoin; R. C. Funston '35, N. H., second; G. W. Lyman '33, W. P. I., third. Time—15 3-5s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Trial Heats

First Heat—Won by R. E. McLaughlin '33, Bowdoin; R. C. Funston '35, N. H., second. Time—25⅘s.

Second Heat—Won by E. G. Carey '33, B. C.; C. F. Hill '34, M. I. T., second. Time—26s.

Third Heat—Won by P. H. Shaw '33, Springfield; C. W. Allen '34, Bowdoin, second. Time—25⅗s.

Running Board Jump Qualifiers

A. G. Morin '34, H. C., 23ft. 6½in.; T. F. McNally '33, H. C., 22ft. 11⅞in.; Walter Wrigley '34, M. I. T., 22ft. 10in.; J. W. Adams '35, Bowdoin, 22ft. 9⅞in.; W. M. Pike '33, N. H., 22ft. 1in.; B. B. Flint Jr. '34, Williams, 21ft. 11¾in.

16-Pound Shotput Qualifiers

T. F. Gilbane '33, Brown, 47ft. 9in.; P. H. Couhig '33, B. C., 46ft. 7½in.; R. E. Lamberton Jr. '35, Williams, 45ft. 7¾in.; G. W. Milbrandt '35, Northeastern, 44ft. 6in.; A. W. Alley '33, Maine, 44ft. ¾in.; R. K. Brown '33, Brown, 43ft. 11¼in.

16-Pound Hammer Throw Qualifiers

Henry Dreyer '34, R. I., 165ft. 7½in.; D. E. Favor '34, Maine, 160ft. 4in.; C. L. Reiss '34, H. C.; 149ft. 5⅝in.; C. Modliszewski '34, R. I., 143ft. 7½in.; C. O. Totman '35, Maine, 135ft. 7½in.; J. M. Burrows '35, Amherst, 133ft. 8½in.

Discus Throw Qualifiers

P. H. Couhig '33, B. C., 144ft. 9in.; W. H. Bauer '34, Williams, 136ft. 7¾in.; L. M. Smith '34, Springfield, 136ft. 3¼in.; R. K. Brown '33, Brown, 128ft. 11¼in.; D. E. Fowler '33, Springfield, 128ft. 6in.; A. W. Alley '33, Maine, 128ft. 2in.

Javelin Throw Qualifiers

L. C. Brown '34, Brown, 174ft. 10in.; T. R. Stinchfield '33, Colby, 169ft. 6in.; G. W. Milbrandt '35, Northeastern, 167ft. 7½in.; W. E. Hawkes '33, Springfield, 165ft. 1in.; Roy Peterson '34, R. I., 164ft. 3¼in.; R. K. Brown '33, Brown, 163ft. 9in.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	20	11	.645
Baltimore	20	16	.556
Toronto	20	14	.588
Rochester	18	13	.581
Montreal	16	16	.500
Albany	15	18	.455
Jersey City	12	19	.387
Buffalo	9	23	.281

Results May 19

Newark 11, Baltimore 3.
Rochester 14, Montreal 5.
Toronto 11, Buffalo 3.
Jersey City 5, Albany 4.

Tourists Defeat Cambridge

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., May 20 (AP)—The touring West Indies cricket team yesterday defeated Cambridge University by 10 wickets for their second-straight victory in first class play. They defeated Essex last week. The scores yesterday were: West Indies, 269 and 7 for none; Cambridge, 104 and 171.

South Africa Leads, 2 to 0

BASEL, Switz., May 20 (AP)—South Africa won the first two singles matches of its second-round Davis Cup tennis series with Switzerland yesterday. Virgil G. Kirby defeated Fischer, 5—7, 6—4, 6—3, 7—5; 6—3, and C. J. J. Robbins defeated M. Ellmer, 6—1, 6—1, 5—7, 6—3.

College Tennis Results

Cornell 6, Colgate 3.
Delaware 8, Moravian 1.
M. I. T. 9, Boston College 0.
Penn State 5 Bucknell 4.
Stevens 6, Haverford 2.
Vermont 4, Middlebury 1.
Yale 7, Dartmouth 2.

Mrs. Godfrey-Mrs. Harding Win

Mrs. Frank H. Godfrey and Mrs. George Harding won the women's doubles championship of Massachusetts this morning at The Country Club, Brookline, when they defeated Mrs. Reginald Smithwick and Virginia Ellis, 6—3, 6—2. Miss Ellis won the women's singles title on Friday.

Western Stars To Invade East For Track Meet

Stanford, So. California and U. C. L. A. Have Galaxy of Performers

While eastern college track and field stars are competing in their final dual meets today in preparation for the classic Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. meeting which will be held in the Harvard Stadium, Boston, next Friday and Saturday, the Pacific coast college stars will be having a final fling in the coast championships and tonight will be on the way east.

Stanford, the out-and-out choice for championship honors this year, Southern California three times champion and University of California in Los Angeles are all sending their track and field stars to compete in one of the most promising championship meetings in the 57 years of intercollegiate track competition.

Loaded with 51-foot shotputters, who may slam the first four places in that event and with three highly-rated discus throwers and two outstanding broad jumpers, men who may score from 25 to 32 points in the three events, Stanford comes East after the team championship. There is a chance, of course, that a wholesale cutting in on their sprint points, the failure of Ben B. Eastman '34, to regain his 1932 form and the possibility that Southern California will present a formidable reinforcement group to the eastern stars may cut down the point total of R. L. (Dink) Templeton's team; but most college coaches in the East are looking with greater interest on the second-place fight among Michigan, Southern California, Yale, Princeton and New York University.

Brilliant Stars Coming

The coast stars coming east are a brilliant lot who in dual meets this year have set up an imposing list of marks. Of the three, only U. C. L. A. presents athletes little known in the East. The newcomer to eastern competition has a potential 14 footer in Capt. George G. Jefferson '33 who won third place to William W. Miller '33 of Stanford, and Shukei Nishida of Japan in the Olympic pole vault, going over at 13ft. 9in. In coast meets this year Jefferson has been over again at 13ft. 9in. and he is counted upon to be in the fight when the star-laden pole vault cast next Saturday assaults the world record.

James B. Miller '34, a former half-miler, converted to a hurdler by Deming Macline, has a U. C. L. A. mark this year of 15.3s. for the high hurdles and 24s. for the lows, good enough to be a finalist in the East, while James E. LuValle '35, has shown 48.2s. for the quarter this year and out in Los Angeles they expect he will get under 48s. in the East.

Such Stanford names as Leslie I. Hables '33, Ben Eastman, Philip P. Williams '34, John D. Mottram '35, Nelson Gray '33, Henri J. Laborde '33, Bill Miller and August W. Meier '33 are familiar to most eastern track followers. Hables is the fast sprinter who won both sprints against Southern California in their first dual meet, traveling the 100 in 9.7s. and the furlong in 21.4s. In the second dual meet with Dean Cromwell's team he was shaded by Leslie H. Ball '34 of U. S. C. in the 100 but ran away with the furlong again.

Eastman and Miller

Stanford's Ben Eastman was the famous western representative in the great quarter-mile races against the East's William A. Carr last summer, Bill Miller is the unknown American vaulter who, with the stars falling by the wayside, summoned a last brilliant effort to tie the Olympic 14-foot vault of the little Jap, Shukei Nishida and then go on to beat him when he cleared 14ft. 1⅞in. Mottram is a javelin thrower, Gray the intercollegiate shotput champion, Meier a crack hurdler and there are plenty more who will be heard from before the final gun sends the 200-meter sprinters flying down the famous stadium straightaway next Saturday.

Southern California, once holding the power which Stanford presently musters, brings east such well-known athletes as Les Ball, Edgar A. Ablowich '34, Norman P. Paul '34, Robert Van Osdell '33, Duncan A. McNaughton '33 and William N. Graber '33. Ball is the 100-meter sprinter who is figured to battle Hables of Stanford, Richard F. Hardy '34 of Cornell, Donald D. Johnson '33 of Princeton and George W. Weinstein '34 of N. Y. U. for the title Saturday, while Ablowich, fourth a year ago is the hope of the West to stave off the flying feet of Yale's Karl D. Warner '34 in the 400 meters.

Paul is an outstanding low hurdler, while McNaughton is the Olympic high jump champion and Graber the world-record holder in the pole vault, at 14ft. 4⅝in., made at Palo Alto last summer.

Against these western athletes, the East hopes to marshal enough strength, aided by a strong Michigan team, to take 13 of the 15 championships. The East has no hope for the shotput honors and little prospect of taking the broad jump title, but in every other event the East and middle West will trot out an array of stars to compete on even terms with the coast stars. Conceding the team championship, the East will concentrate on sending Stanford, Southern California and U. C. L. A. home with a minimum of first-place winners.

Games Open Friday

The games are to open in the Stadium on Friday when trials will be held in all events except the high jump, pole vault, 1500 and 3000-meter runs.

The field of 579 athletes from 33 colleges will be reduced to six men in the discus, javelin, hammer, shotput, broad jump, 100 meters and 110-meter high hurdles on Friday and the finalists in the 400 meters and 800 meters and the semifinalists in the 200 meters and low hurdles also will be determined. The track events will start at 3 o'clock both days, and the Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. will admit all schoolboys each day for 25 cents, while there will be 10,000 seats at 50 cents and as many more at $1 for each day.

Cardinals Best Giants and Tie With Cincinnati

Klein's Homer Defeats Reds—Braves Triumph Over Pittsburgh

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	19	9	.679
New York	17	10	.630
Brooklyn	13	11	.542
Cincinnati	14	14	.500
St. Louis	15	15	.500
Boston	15	17	.469
Chicago	12	17	.414
Philadelphia	9	21	.300

Results May 19

Boston 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 4.
St. Louis 8, New York 7 (10 innings).
Brooklyn at Chicago, postponed.

The St. Louis Cardinals came from behind yesterday after it looked as though they had lost a baseball game to the New York Giants, and won in the tenth inning, 8 to 7. The victory placed the Cards in a tie for fourth place in the National League race with the Cincinnati Reds, who lost their game to Philadelphia, 5 to 4.

A home run by Mel Ott with the bases loaded in the fourth inning gave the Giants an early lead at Sportsman's Park. It was Mel's fourth of the season. However, the Cardinals drove LeRoy Parmelee out of the box in the seventh and continued their attack on Carl Hubbell in the eighth for five runs. Two bases on balls, one of them intentional, and Pat Crawford's single, gave the Cardinals their winning run in the tenth.

Chuck Klein's seventh home run of the season scoring Dick Bartell in the ninth inning, was mainly responsible for the triumph the Phillies registered over the Reds. Klein's drive came off Red Lucas. Cincinnati's star right-hander, who went the distance. The Reds scored one run in their half of the ninth, but lost a possible chance to tie when Rice tried to stretch his single into a double and was caught.

Harry "Socks" Seibold and Rabbit Maranville shared honors yesterday as the Boston Braves opened their Pittsburgh series with a 5-to-3 victory over the Pirates. Tom Zachary pitched good ball for the Braves until the seventh, but when the Pirates began to hit his left-handed offerings, Seibold was called in to stem the rally and he did well. Around second base, Maranville handled nine chances and came through with a perfect squeeze-play bunt to score an important run in the third.

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	8	14	1
New York	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	0	0	—	7	10	1

Batteries—Carleton, Mooney, Walker and Wilson; Parmelee, Hubbell, Luque and Mancuso. Winning pitcher—Walker. Losing pitcher—Luque. Umpires—Magerkurth and Reardon. Time—2h. 42m.

At Cincinnati

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—	5	15	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	—	4	8	2

Batteries—Holley, Liska, Rhem and Davis, Todd; Lucas and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Rhem. Umpires—Barr and Quigley. Time—1h. 58m.

At Pittsburgh

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	—	5	8	2
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—	3	8	1

Batteries—Zachary, Seibold and Hargrave; Hoyt, French, Smith and Padden. Winning pitcher—Zachary. Losing pitcher—Hoyt. Umpires—Moran, Pfirman and McGrew. Time—1h. 57m.

Minnesota Net Team Leads Big Ten Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., May 20—Four colleges were still represented in the Big Ten tennis tournament at the end of the second day's play, and under the new rules governing the tournament University of Minnesota was the apparent winner of the meet. To lose the title every Minnesota match to be played today would have to be dropped and every match University of Chicago will play would have to be marked in the victory column.

The four universities left in the meet are: Minnesota, Chicago, Illinois, and Northwestern. Team scores at last night's count were: Minnesota 13; Chicago 12; Illinois 9½; Northwestern 5½; Michigan 5; Wisconsin 4; Purdue 2; Ohio State 1; Indiana 0, and Iowa 0.

Max Davidson '34 of Chicago and C. W. Britius '33 of Minnesota will play for the singles championship. Britius was seeded No. 1 and Davidson No. 2 at the start of the tournament. Britius was runner-up to Edward Lejeck '32 of Illinois last year.

In one of the semifinal matches of the doubles play, Davidson and T. D. Weiss '35 of Chicago will meet P. E. Scherer '35 and J. L. Scherer '35, 21-year-old twins, of Minnesota. J. C. Baille '33 and N. J. Seigel '35 of Illinois will play the winner of the only unfinished quarterfinal match in the tourney. Darkness prevented Britius and M. J. Stesin '33 of Minnesota from completing the contest with E. A. Tetting '34 and D. G. Sink '34 of Northwestern. The score was 5—7, 10—8 when play was stopped. The summary:

Big Ten Conference Championships
Singles—Quarterfinal Round

Max Davidson '34, Chicago, defeated R. W. Black '35, Wisconsin, 6—0, 7—5.
J. C. Baille '33, Illinois, defeated E. P. Lowery '33, Purdue, 6—4, 6—3.
C. W. Britius '33, Minnesota, defeated E. C. Patterson '35, Chicago, 6—4, 6—3.
E. A. Tetting '34, Northwestern, defeated T. D. Weiss '35, Chicago, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Semifinal Round

Max Davidson '34, Chicago, defeated J. C. Baille '33, Illinois, 7—5, 6—3.
C. W. Britius '33, Minnesota, defeated E. A. Tetting '34, Northwestern, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

Doubles—Semifinal Round

J. C. Baille '33 and N. J. Seigel '35, Illinois, defeated C. D. Sandusky '34 and C. M. Nisen '34, Michigan, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.
C. W. Britius '33 and M. J. Stesin '33, Minnesota, vs. E. A. Tetting '34 and D. G. Sink '34, Northwestern, 5—7, 10—8 (called on account of darkness).
Max Davidson '34 and T. D. Weiss '35, Chicago, defeated F. C. Hands '34 and A. B. Crawford '34, Illinois, 6—3, 6—3
P. E. Scherer '35 and J. L. Scherer '35, Minnesota, defeated J. E. Appelt '34 and Seymour Seigel '35, Michigan, 6—3, 6—3.

Austria and Italy Divide

GENOA, Italy, May 20 (AP)—Austria and Italy yesterday divided the first two matches of their second-round Davis Cup series, Franz W. Matejka of Austria defeating Baron Umbert de Morpurgo, 6—3, 3—6, 6—3, 6—3, after A. Giorgio de Stefani had won from Herman W. Artens, 7—5, 6—2, 6—0.

Virginia Rice Sails

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 20—Virginia B. Rice of Boston sailed in the Holland-America liner Statendam early this morning for a tennis campaign abroad. Also on board was Mr. and Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr.

Happy Home Life Held Cure For Delinquency of Children

Opportunities for Good Companionship and Play Counted of First Importance in Juvenile Legislation of American States

The Law as It Affects Juveniles
Last of Six Articles

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—"A child standing at the bar of justice is not on trial, but the community is being weighed in the balance." These are the words of Judge Samuel R. Blake of the Los Angeles County juvenile court in a Rotary Club publication, describing the Los Angeles coördinating councils. The Los Ang

Interior Decoration and Antiques

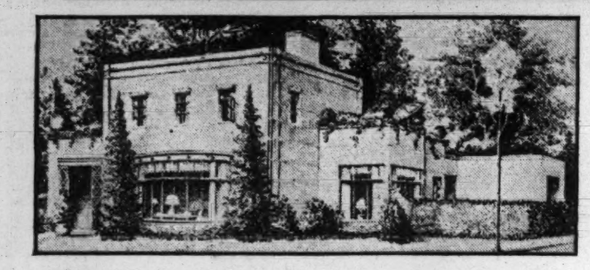
Courtesy Good Housekeeping Studio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

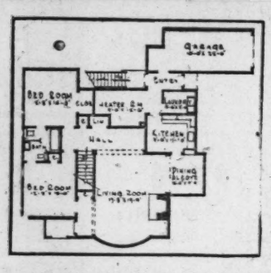
Although the construction of this model house departs sharply from traditional methods, the furnishings hold many features which suggest eighteenth-century types. This gives a welcome air of flexibility, indicating discreet regard for old types, with readiness to accept marked modifications of later conception.

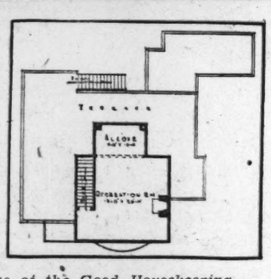
At the left is shown a corner of the guest room, the wall paper striped in rose and white. On the oak parquet floor is a gray velour rug, bordered in rose. A mirror fills the space between the windows and above the walnut dressing table. Rose taffeta is used for the draperies and the bed cover.

At the center is pictured a part of the recreation room, which takes the entire second-floor interior. The floor is of blue linoleum inlaid with cream matching the wall. Figures in the circular design suggest shuffleboard and ping-pong. An armchair is covered with bluish-gray Rodier material, and the settee is in blue frieze piped in bluish-gray.

At the right is a corner of the living room, with white walls and blue tinted ceiling. The linoleum floor is black and cream, in a marbeled effect. The dark blue settee in the foreground is edged in yellow, with cushions of these two colors, which are the dominating ones for the room.







An exterior view and floor plans of the Good Housekeeping—Stran-Steel House at the Century of Progress exposition, structurally described on the Home Building Page of The Christian Science Monitor on April 25

Model-House Interiors

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I

Chicago

A HOME planners' paradise, a decorators' dreamland, is the unique model housing exhibit at the Century of Progress Exposition here. For the decorator, eight homes of brand new design and, for the most part, new materials, to be "done" from top to bottom. For the home planner, eight model houses replete with ideas—ideas which might be carried away room by room, piece by piece, or, if one is sufficiently impressed, house by house.

It was the architects and the builders' job to produce a series typifying the latest in design and materials at the lowest cost, with the purpose of giving a fresh outlook to the drowsy home building industry, and a spurt to construction, by inspiring in the American family a lively interest in building and owning its residence. Five thousand dollars was to be the average cost, and there appeared to be no limit to the novelty of the materials or the originality of the design. The builders and architects did their work, with the result that on the shore of Lake Michigan, within a few miles of the bustling sidewalks of Chicago, has risen a model village more unusual, perhaps, than anything ever seen in this country.

A Diversity of Decorators' Talent

Then came the decorator's opportunity to show his originality, and a number of the country's leaders, independently or on the behalf of magazines or manufacturers, were signed up to execute the interiors. Needless to say, here was the chance par excellence for the modernist, with his metal furniture, his angular lines, his rare woods. At the same time, this did not mean the exclusion of the other kind of thing, and in some of the houses the modern and the traditional have been blended into a third kind of scheme which its exponents chose to call contemporary, and which is to be seen in the first house taken under consideration.

This is the exhibit known as the Good Housekeeping — Stran-Steel house. Built by the producers of a new kind of steel framework, it is sponsored by Good Housekeeping Magazine, and decorated under the direction of Miss Helen Koues, director of Good Housekeeping's Studio of Architecture and Furnishings.

A glance at the structure itself will give a better idea of the unity of effect which has been sought. An ivory enamel exterior sets it off immediately as something different and yet there is a familiarity about its lines which bridges the gap from the traditional in its design to the modernity of its material and method of construction, softening the effect of the steel and enamel which might otherwise have made the house a harsh affair.

Small, But Holds Much of Comfort

Living room, dining room, two bedrooms, bath and kitchen downstairs; a luxurious recreation room and solarium set squarely in the middle of the flat roof, this is the plan. Now, to see what the decorator has done with it. First, perhaps, why not learn what she aimed to do.

"We thought of this," Miss Koues said, "as a house for nice people, those who perhaps had been used to much more. Should we say, perhaps, the 'new poor?' With them in mind, we sought both comfort and charm, both efficiency and beauty. Although greatly in sympathy with the modern in architecture, we felt that there was something in between the modern and the traditional—might we say, something to be called the idea of 1933. Therefore, this house has been developed through the blending of modern and traditional. The extreme ideas, where used, are tempered to harmonize with the suggestions of Regency, Directoire, Empire styles, which accompany them. The effect, we believe, is admirably suited to present-day living."

Entering by the front door of the enamel metal house, we are in a big cheery living room, 28 by 30 feet, larger than you would expect by much, because this is a spacious house for all its modesty. It has white painted walls, faint blue ceiling, black and cream marbleized linoleum floor, with cream border. A wide bay, the entire width of one side of the room almost, furnishes all of the direct light. More light comes from the right, through the dining alcove, which is, in effect, a sunroom—all windows. What a lovely, cheery room to be in!

Some Living Room Details

As you glance around, blue and yellow-flowered chintzes, yellow-covered chairs, a blue leather chair, spring into view; in the bay, an oval table of a dark wood, a bright chintz chair on either side. In the center of the room, in front of the fireplace and looking out through the bay, a dark blue love seat with a basket-weave covering, edged in yellow, and yellow and blue cushions. This, a modern touch. Under foot, a tan velour rug, circular. A black marble mantel, with wood-burning fireplace; over it an enormous mirror with golden cast, admirably chosen to reflect the predominant yellows and blues of the room pervaded with a golden light.

Turning a moment from the modern we notice the tight drop of the golden yellow linen over the bay, the lamp bases, the lines of a few occasional chairs, the Directoire urns—and the traditional influence comes into the fore. The drapery suggests the early nineteenth century, as do the lamp bases of white porcelain and china, with yellow or white starched shades. Large white vases of white calla lilies are stood on golden mirror-topped tables. Book shelves are built in the wall and are blue within. The dining alcove of this living-room is all windows, with white Venetian blinds, and again the modern lines with chromium balls for knobs. The occasional chairs are flowered chintz of green and yellow. At the far end of the room is an elaborate dressing table, made all of mirror—the top and drawers, yellow drapery. It is a classic room. The round walnut dining table is inlaid with a brass band; the walnut chairs have yellow corduroy seats. It is small, but adequate, cheerful, conducive to happy living and gracious entertaining.

Now back through the living room and off to the left of the house, one finds the sleeping rooms, two of them, a generous bath between. The master bedroom and the guest room, admirably suited to a young girl of debutante years, are both bright, cozy, commodious, considering the size of the house.

One comes to the guest room first. Its walls are covered in a rose and white striped paper. Its floor is the familiar oak parquet, with a rug of grey velour bordered in rose. Two windows, between them a glamorous mirror, with dressing table before it. A rose taffeta swag drapery unites the three elements of this wall.

There is an attractive Empire daybed with dark wooden ends, and brass knobs low and unobtrusive, covered with the same rose taffeta of the drapes. There is a modern chest of drawers of rich walnut, a chaise longue in glazed chintz, flowered, occasional tables and lamps. A young lady should be quite at home here.

Between the two bedrooms is the bathroom. The plumbing fixtures are cream colored, the same tone coming out in the marbleized black linoleum floor. The bathroom, in fact, is all linoleum, a new idea which offers considerable economy compared to tile and advantage over paint or papered walls. It is washable and yet warm looking, and most durable.

Chamber of the Man of the House

The master bedroom is a composition in light green, yellow and light walnut of a tannish hue. The wall paper is a light jade green, matched by the bedcovers. The beds themselves are most modern, low, twin type, of burl walnut with curved head and footboards. Plain, very plain, is the furniture. The chest of drawers is of wood, matching the bed, and has severe too. This is a surprise that adds much to the interest, there being a faint rose cast in the mirror of which the table is made.

If there is any fault about this room it appears to lack sufficient masculine interest, to be a little too feminine for a man's taste. Yet that could be changed easily.

Now for the big and glorious surprise, upstairs is the most livable room ever—commodious, bright, airy, light, adaptable to any purpose. It is designated as a recreation room, but that does not do it justice. A living-room, that's what it is, or a room for living. Here the modern holds complete sway. Blue linoleum floor, cream walls with several large blue-toned sporting pictures, photo-murals, made into the wall. Two blue-covered daybeds, which open into double sleeping beds, make this a nice room for extra guests. A desk in the modern manner, a chest in the modern manner; a big fireplace flanked by two easy chairs covered in a bluish gray Rodier material; several sun chairs to be rolled out onto the roof deck; flowers in high urns; daylight lamps; game boards inlaid in the linoleum floor. There seem to be endless comforts, conveniences, attractions, to make this the room of the house where the family would gather for happy association.

A new idea, this roof-use for living indoors and out. Undoubtedly it will have its influence on the home-planning of the future. Outside is the roof garden, as livable and modern as the "game room." Modern easy furniture, tables, potted trees and growing flowers, with privacy and safety insured by the 3ft. 3in. wall. Use of the roof in this way adds two rooms, one indoors room and one out, to this "big little" house.

The Editor's Puzzle

97

"If a young fellow set out to work his way through school, I think they should be honored, instead of being looked down upon," said the teacher. "I remember that one girl who started to school at every opportunity and sold magazine subscriptions while in school."

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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The June Show at Wilton House

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOW I am able to give full details of the important forthcoming exhibition of historical treasures from country homes in the counties of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorset, Hampshire, Oxfordshire and Wiltshire mentioned last month on this page.

The event will take place at the Earl of Pembroke's magnificent country mansion, Wilton House, near the Cathedral City of Salisbury from June 26 to July 1 inclusive. American collectors who happen to be in England during that week are promised a rare treat for several reasons.

The main tower of Wilton House, I might mention, was built after designs by the great Holbein and is the only example of his work in this direction. The added portions are by the famous Inigo Jones and Wyatt. The well-known bridge spanning the river which runs through the grounds near the house is attributed to Wren, the genius who built St. Paul's Cathedral.

The historical treasures at Wilton itself, which will all be on view, include a lock of Queen Elizabeth's hair, presented to Sir Philip Sidney, whose sister married the second Earl of Pembroke, together with a manuscript poem addressed to her by Sir Philip. There is a bracelet of Florence Nightingale's hair, with her portrait in a locket attached, given to the widow of Sidney Herbert. A letter-case carried by Napoleon during the retreat from Moscow is another important relic.

Among the fascinating antiques already promised from country seats and modest country cottages alike —many if not most of them now exhibited for the first time—are the following:

A copy of The Times of November 9, 1796, with George Washington's address on resignation of United States Presidency.

The saddle used by Queen Elizabeth, when she hunted in the New Forest. This will be lent by Lord Cranborne, M. P.

Charles I's traveling library of 65 Lilliputian volumes, lent by Mrs. Christie-Miller.

Bridesmaid's dress worn at the wedding of the Princess Charlotte-Sophia of Mecklenburgh-Strelitz to King George III, lent by Lord Ilchester, a descendant of the original wearer.

Early Georgian dolls' silver tea set. (Sir William Mount.)

Painted fan used at the marriage of William and Mary, and "Shakespeare's Bird Cage" from Stratford-on-Avon. (Lady E. Spencer-Churchill.)

Set of George II salt cellars by the great silversmith Paul Lamerie.

Very early samplers dated 1653. Carved oaken casket dated April 20, 1603, bearing the name of Lady Alethela Talbot and commemorating the visit of King James I to the home of her father, the Earl of Shrewsbury, at Worksop on the King's journey south to assume the English throne. Silver candlesticks that belonged to Queen Charlotte.

Baby's long, blue satin robe and lady's mauve shot silk brocade dress both of the time of Charles II. (Lady Hester Bourne.)

Group of Saxon brooches found at Highworth, near Swindon. (Mrs. Pleydell-Bouverie.)

Other exhibits will be specimens of rare early silverware, miniatures, old English sporting prints, glass, china, jewelry, and antique needlework. In addition to the exhibition catalogue a special guidebook to Wilton House is to be published. Guides and lecturers, among them Lord Herbert, will take parties around. Sideshows in the grounds of Wilton House during the exhibition include a historical play and dancing, and a "parade of living jewels."

COLLECTOR.

Seized, Sold, by Customs Agents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"A POOR LOT," was the way dealers characterized the shipment of allegedly manufactured "antique" furniture which was seized in Boston last July and offered at public auction here last week at the United States Appraiser's warehouse. Despite this pronouncement the event was an extraordinary success, at least from the point of view of the Government.

Invoiced by the importers at $6000, but intended to be sold for $22,500, according to customs agents, federal experts estimated the real value of the shipment to be $15,000 to $16,000. This high appraisal was probably owing to the fact that about 10 per cent of the articles were genuine and had evidently been included as a "blind" for the rest. The realization of a total of $10,139 from the auction, or about 65 per cent of the estimated actual value, was therefore something of a feather in the cap of the local federal people since the average sum realized at such sales, according to one official, is about 25 per cent.

Not least among the pleasant aspects of the sale was the generous turnout of laymen, although there was of course a good representation of dealers and decorators. Nearly 300 people attended and such was the enthusiasm which pervaded the occasion that when the auctioneer, Mr. Peter M. Bradley, suggested that the company take time out for luncheon, the vote was overwhelmingly "Nay." So lunch had to wait, while the sale continued to its close.

Sales of individual offerings in the 264 lots of "English period furniture and furnishings, antiqued reproductions, and a number of real old pieces," ranged from $1 to $215, the former being for a stool and the latter for a yew breakfront bookcase. A huge double pedestal desk brought $110 and a set of eight carved dining chairs, two with arms, sold for $110. Other prices, in a lower key, were: $6 for a Queen Anne armchair; $31 for six Chippendale decorated chairs; $59 for a Sheraton mahogany sideboard; $16 for a Georgian mahogany pillar table; $21 for a William and Mary walnut wing chair; $46 for a carved Hepplewhite armchair; and $24 for a Sheffield urn.

Everything was sold at the buyer's risk and "as is," there being no question of genuine or fake, participants being obliged to judge for themselves.

Federal experts who examined the shipment noticed that in many instances no attempt at all had been made to do a thoroughly convincing job of faking, new wood being used in the parts not readily seen. Other "antiqued reproductions" were done carelessly and inexpertly, they found. In some cases, it was reported, a real effort had been exerted by the use of wood that had been artificially aged over a period of five to six years.

C. S. D.

Boston

Some of the details of the backstage maneuvers that are occasionally connected with the importation of eighteenth century furniture may interest buyers of such things. Together with the report printed above they impress us with the importance of confining our trading in such things to dealers of established standing.

In the complaint with which the United States district attorney in Boston started the prosecution, which resulted in the sale reported above, it was claimed that Mr. F. of Boston purchased certain goods from Mr. S. of London, who invoiced them at £1492 3s. 6d., while the actual selling price was £6228 7s. 6d. This, it was stated, was a false declaration of value in invoices intended for the United States customs officials and it was requested by the federal attorney that because of these alleged false statements the entire shipment be forfeited under Section 592 of the Tariff Act of 1930. At this point the forwarding agents Davies, Turner & Co., Ltd., of London, and their affiliates in New York City, filed a claim for their services in the matter, the amount being about $6400. Meantime, it appears that Mr. F. had not claimed ownership of the merchandise and therefore was not recognized in the court proceedings as he attempted to answer the original complaint of the Government representative.

After hearing the evidence in the matter, Judge Lowell of the United States District Court ordered the property turned over to the collector of customs in Boston. At the request of the Secretary of Treasury the sale was held in New York with the result already described.

There is much more which might be written concerning this matter, some of it being in the records of the case and some that is not. Altogether it makes up a very drab picture of certain phases in the business of buying and selling eighteenth century furnishings, both in England and in the United States. As has been mentioned before here, the knowledge of the affair may become of value to readers if it impresses on them the fact that not all dealers are reliable although most of them probably are. Certainly many may be thoroughly trusted.

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Progress in Education

At an Adult Summer Camp

Learning to Look at Life a Little Straighter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

North Manchester, Ind.

IF YOU have never spent from a week to a month in a summer camp under the direction of some church or denominational college, perhaps you would be interested in the accounts of a number of young people who have had that privilege. What is stated here is based upon camp life in Indiana, but with camps near your own home you will find the program, method of conducting, and results obtained quite similar.

From our camp paper issued daily last summer I shall take a number of items that you may get the point of view of young people themselves. One of the young men served as editor and there was a regularly appointed staff including associate editors and reporters. Impressions gained in the students' own words constitute the substance of this article.

We are introduced to the camp life: "We have come from more than a hundred different homes and a half dozen states to make this camp. Today the two weeks of studying, learning, discussing, worshiping, playing, and working together, which taken together is camp, begins. What this period, which to many in the past has meant a new beginning in life, shall mean to us will be determined largely today when we decide what we want to have happen to us while we are here."

A Camp Theme

Then we learn what the camp theme is: "The theme for our camp this year is loyalty. Of all the things we will think about while here, that is to have the major emphasis. Genuine loyalty is needed here in camp and everywhere. Let's find out what it is. Maybe we will want some of it."

We find we are making new friends: "It is hard not to make new friends. It is hard work to think so much of one's self and one's own affairs that we cannot concern ourselves with the hopes and fears of those around us. It is difficult to shut ourselves in, and yet we try to do it. I wonder why. When we go home from camp we may carry with us the most perfect thing any week or two weeks can give us—a new friendship. Let's give ourselves up to the happy business of being friendly and of making friends. I want to do it—don't you?"

We enjoy a musical program under conditions that are different: "Most of our vespers in camp have been visual; last night to the natural beauty of the sky and lake shore was added music. The chorus and orchestra, directed by Perry Huffaker, performed admirably in all their selections. Rachmaninoff's Prelude was played with spirit and feeling by Ruth Hoover. The clarinet and violin solos were all numbers of fine quality and were played with distinction. The vocal work, quartets, duets, and especially the solo by Mary Aikey, furnished the atmosphere of devotion and worship. Perhaps the violin solos by Gerald Doty at the close, especially Evening Star coming just when the stars were coming out, were the most perfect of a truly excellent program."

Camp-Fire Echoes

There are echoes from the camp fires: "It was a beautiful story that Si told us at the camp fire, of the deserted Mexican city whose adobe houses had disappeared but whose cathedrals were still standing. Someone should make a poem of it." "We will remember the council fires at Camp Mack when the lessons are forgotten. We will be homesick, over and over, for the great cricle of faces, gleaming in the play of rose and golden light, and the thoughts and aspirations that lived during those nights will live again as we remember . . . as we remember."

The environment induces reflections on our religion: "Some kinds of religions cannot weather the out-of-doors. Some people have an unhealthy religion that grows like mushrooms grow, only in dim places. The bright sunshine, the crystal rains, the husky winds are not kind to such a growth. Religion like that should be kept packed in moth balls from one Sunday to the next. Let's take our religion under the stars and get into the fields where Jesus took his. If it fades, get a new and better one. If it proves to be shoddy, find one that's genuine and true. Let's have a religion that's just as fine and beautiful out-of-doors as it is in a church."

We discover there are little things about camp which we like: "Mary Ellen's laugh; the way Edson says the name of his tribe, Wankantanka; Forney's silly moments; the lake at sunset; Jerry's violin playing; talk Russel's southern drawl; singing duets with Si; diving; loafing after the Waves is finished."

We are asked to tell why we pray: "Prayer is my response to overwhelming moments." "We pray to give thanks to God for all he has given to us, to know God's will, for closer communion and fellowship with God that we may become better Christians. We ask for guidance and protection and strength to overcome temptation. We pray for other people who need God's help. We pray to confess our sins and ask forgiveness for them. We sometimes pray for sheer joy at being alive or at times when our hearts are touched by some beautiful song, poem, sunset, friendship or love of members of families for each other."

Ideas on Life

Everyone has a philosophy of life so we learn what it means: "To accept each day as it comes, without complaining; to lay at least one stone in the foundation for a better tomorrow; to listen quietly to the claims of all classes, but to be unsatisfied until the life of everyone be made happier as the message of Christ intended it to be."

"To know life, and knowing it to live simply yet deeply; to love so readily and naturally that children will come to me; to believe that beauty and goodness are in everything and everybody, and to discover it; to do my work gladly and well; to find the inner meaning of existence and to be happy; these are the things I seek for and the things I live by."

We are asked to reflect upon what we are living for: "I should live to help in some way, to make folks a little happier, a little better, than before."

"I am living for God and the hope of Eternal Life."

"God has put me here that I may help others to find Christ and to try to live life His way."

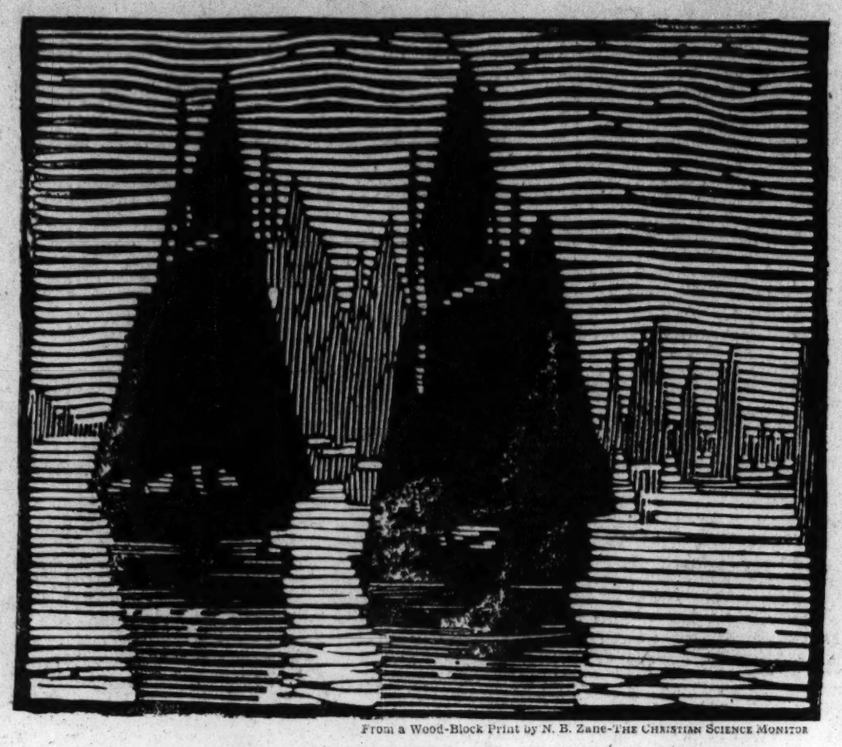
"I am living to do my small part in helping this big world to attain higher and better ideals of life."

What Religion Means

Long before the two weeks are up we are engaged in a symposium on the subject "What Religion Means to Me." We have room here for only one: "To me religion means life abundant and satisfying. It means a life lived in the abiding presence and fellowship of a Father, infinite in wisdom, power, and love, to whom I may in confidence give all. In Him all conflicting desires are fused into one dominating purpose and thus life is integrated. Through the fellowship with Him comes growing understanding regarding the areas of life yet to be brought into harmony with His purposes; a vision which leads to a larger outreaching of life in service; guidance in perplexity; strength in weakness, and abiding peace and joy."

"Tomorrow we will be home again, back in the same old routine, among the same neighbors and friends, working at our same tasks. But how different everything will be. Our work and our friends, working at our same tasks, every common thing, will be changed and transfigured because of the change that is in us since being in camp. Maybe our neighbors won't see we are changed. Maybe they'll expect us to be the same persons we were before. Oh, let's shout it to them, 'Don't expect me to be careless and thoughtless any more. I can't be. Don't expect me to be mean and ugly. I'm not that way at all any more.' Perhaps it would be better to say nothing. There are quieter and surer ways of telling them what has happened. We are looking at life a little straighter today, on this last day of camp."

J. H. J.



From a Wood-Block Print by N. B. Zane—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SUMMER ART SCHOOL TO PROVIDE TUITION FOR THOSE IN NEED

By Selling Three Woodcut Prints—The Above Being One.

THE Santa Maria School of Art, Santa Maria, Calif., in conducting its summer session this year plans to provide for those students and teachers who desire to study, but who cannot afford to go far from home to attend school or cannot afford the tuition fees. The school has worked out a special method of raising the funds which will permit these students to "carry on." An extensive local sales campaign of a set of three block prints will be conducted. The prints are the original work of three artists of note on the Pacific coast, skilled in this art.

The block prints will be sold separately or in a set, and the subject matter of the prints will be that of popular appeal. Each one will be quite different in character and treatment. The use of the blocks will be given free by the contributing artists, and will be printed by hand by some of the students who are to receive free tuition.

The school will have regular tuition fees, moderately priced, and the courses will include not only the regular classes in outdoor painting and composition, design and crafts, and commercial art, but courses for elementary and high school art teachers and advanced work for art students, carrying lower division college credits. The session will last for five weeks, from July 3 to Aug. 5.

Changes in Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Santiago, Chile

WITH the reopening of the University of Chile, interest has been aroused regarding various aspects of the Government's new educational policy. A special commission, composed of former rectors of the metropolitan and provincial universities, has evolved a new charter granting autonomy to the university and, as soon as this has received congressional confirmation, it is hoped that practical politics can be abolished from the premier center of learning. Academic political discussions, naturally, will continue as before.

Commencing with the present term each student is given a pocket passport in which are particulars of his family, a photograph and thumbprints. This passport, or carnet as it is called, is for identification purposes and its presentation entitles the student to various privileges, including free medical attention, free entrance to state-owned theaters and art galleries and reduced street-car fares.

The Minister of Education, Señor Alberto Durán, stated that he had found on personal investigation that many primary professors had become immersed in radical politics because of their economic situation and that he had promised to better their conditions as soon as budget circumstances would permit, "because, as a whole, the Chilean school-teachers constitute a fine body of men."

Referring to recent economies in the military estimates, the minister indicated that those affecting the training of citizens for national defense purposes meant another obligation for education. The Government had decided to start the military training of citizens in the schools, and the system would be based on that of the officers' training corps in British public schools.

Señor Durán stated that by limited military instruction in the schools for national defense purposes only, the period of military service could be reduced or otherwise modified in such manner that it constitutes less of a burden on the individual and on the State.

He added that considerable discussion would be necessary as to the manner in which this proposed military instruction will be given, by whom and how much time it will take from the ordinary course of study. It was his idea that the change should be of a purely temporary character, because it was impossible permanently to reconcile military as distinct from physical instruction with public school educational study. There was no reason, however, why something should not be done for a while to relieve military charges of the national budget.

Vocabulary Building

Our Living Language Series—14

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE prefix *im* may change its consonant, for the sake of euphony. Consider the word *import*. Here we have *im* in its original Latin form. If we affix the form *im* to the word *migrant*, we have the word *immigrant*, and we very readily see why this word has doubled *m*. We are not at liberty to throw away the *m* of *im;* certainly the *m* of *migrant* must be kept. You do not hear the *a* of *immigrant*. But you do hear *a* clearly in the *ate* syllable of the related word, *migrate;* associate the two for writing.

More Im Words

Consider the word *natal*. "Natal day" is a more formal way of saying "birthday." *Innate* is another way of saying *inborn*: as, innate courtesy, innate goodness. *Im* changes to *in*, in order to agree with the *n* of the syllable *nate*. In these words, *im* means *within, into;* but in many words the Latin *im* indicates the negative; that is, *im* means *not*. *Imperfect* means *not perfect, immovable* means not *movable, not mobile*. The word *automobile* is accented on the *mo* syllable, *o* as in *robe*. It is made up of the combined forms, *auto* (self) and *mobile* (movable).

Irrational means *not rational; irradiate* means *to radiate within*, or *into*. Can you tell why *illusion* has two *l*'s, while *delusion* has only one? What is the original prefix, in these words: *collaborate, collusion, corrosion, immerse, offensive, illiterate, accept?*

The prefix *ex* means "out, away from." Like the prefixes *com, ob,* and *im, ex* may change its consonant to agree with the first letter of the syllable added. The word *exfect* would be difficult to say; but the word *effect* is not difficult, with the consonant *f* substituted for *x*. The word *efficient* changes *x* to *f*; before *c, ex* may change, as in *eccentric*, or it may keep its original form, as in *excerpt*.

Leading Out

Consider the word *educate*, in which the prefix *e*, which means *out*, is added to the root *duca*, which means "to lead." Thus, *educate* means "to lead out." It is a pity that we sometimes forget its derivation, and think the word means "to cram in." (The *u* of *educate* is pronounced *yooh*, with *oo* as in *foot*.)

There is no point in learning these prefixes, unless you learn to recognize them when you see them. Let your knowledge of the simple prefixes *ad, com, im, ob, pre,* and *ex* guide your writing of the words in which these prefixes occur. But you must not assume that every word beginning with one of these forms is actually made up of the indicated prefix and a root form. When you wish to add a new word to your vocabulary; it will be well for you to find the word in your dictionary and learn all you can about its derivation and meaning. For instance, you might assume that the word *depredations* had two prefixes, as some words have. But research gives us these facts: *de* is a prefix, but the *pred* of this word is from the Latin, meaning *to prey upon*. The same *pred* occurs in the word *predatory*, which means "living by preying upon other animals." Thus we see that the *pre* of *predatory* is related to the *pre* of *prey;* yet, without research, we might have erroneously assumed that it had the prefix *pre*. When you pronounce the word *predatory*, you do not hear the *a* clearly. But since it occurs in the words *predacious* and *depredations*, clearly heard, you will remember *a* when you write *predatory*.

Se is a prefix. It means "apart." But the *se* of *sedentary* is not a prefix. It is part of the root word, as your dictionary will tell you.

Separating into Component Parts

Be patient with the simple steps involved in your study. Write the new words you wish to learn to say. Facility in writing words will give you the ability to recognize words readily as you read. The habit of dividing words, for study, into their component parts, will give you a certain ease in pronouncing words. Practice saying the sounds of vowels and consonants in order, as they are written, slowly at first, and then blending the sounds more rapidly to form words.

NEXT WEEK—Writing New Words

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Taught to Touch Flowers Tenderly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A mother, whose little boy behaved beautifully in her flower garden, was asked the secret of it. She explained that as soon as the little fellow could walk he was taken all around to see the pretty flowers. He was allowed to touch them and took great pleasure in doing so. He was made to understand that he must not walk on to beds in his eagerness to touch a new flower with the tip of his chubby finger. He was held over to the flower out of reach and allowed to touch, smell or kiss it, as his fancy dictated. When he was a bit older he delighted in going about among the flowers and showing mother or father in which posies the "fairy sat on its rocking chair." The garden was not a place of forbidden things, and so he grew up appreciative and careful instead of destructive. Flowers became to him something to touch tenderly and love instead of something to tear and spoil.

Letters From Parents

On Being Firm—Also on Travel

Laurelton, N. J.

Dear Friends:

We have three children in our home, our sons are 13 and 11 and our daughter 8. I have gained much help from reading the Parent column—in fact it is the first thing I look for when Saturday's Monitor arrives.

I should like to pass along an experience I had with my 13-year-old. It may help some other mother who, like myself, is inclined to be "soft." I had told my boy that he would lose his allowance for the week on account of disobedience, but when it came time for his allowance I weakened and told him that I would only take half of it. When, much to my surprise, he said, "Please, don't give it to me, Mother, for when you do that, you make it so easy for me to do wrong." This was a great awakening for me, and I now realize that children appreciate firmness.

Our daddy is a military man and he has taught the boys how to do everything for themselves. They have had to make their own beds since they were old enough to do so. They take care not only of their own shoes, but those of mother's and sister's as well.

Often I have heard parents say, "If the children were only old enough we would make such and such a trip." It seems a shame to let any opportunity of travel pass by. Our children have always traveled. our oldest son beginning at the age of 3 months, when we crossed the Atlantic—a 21-day trip on an army transport. Since that time we have done the United States, Central America and the West Indies. When the boys were 7 and 9 they crossed the United States alone, and enjoyed every moment of it.

Our little daughter is making a collection of copies of famous paintings from the "five and dime." She knows all the pictures by name now and is becoming very much interested in the artists and their lives. This is a great comfort to me, for it offsets the hideous funny sheets that children do seem to get hold of.

Best wishes to all Parents everywhere. (Mrs.) H. H. F.

Played Telegraphy

Burlingame, Calif.

Dear Friends:

A contributor to the column of April 29 asks for original ideas for backyard playing.

Last summer our kiddies played telegraphy a good deal. They built four seats in a large apricot tree. Two rope lines slipped over little pulleys, similar to wash lines, were in operation. Each seat had nailed on a bough near it a copy of the Morse code (copied from the dictionary, under the word "telegraph"), a bunch of blank sheets, a pencil on a string, and a few snap clothes pins. Their messages were hung on the lines with the clothes pins, and pulleyed over to each other.

The whole idea was original with the children and gave constructive fun to their many visitors.

Sometimes I would serve lunch or refreshments to them as they sat up in the tree.

The fact that grown folk didn't take time to decipher their messages made the children feel a sense of secrecy which they greatly enjoyed.

To this job called "Parenthood"—into which the less of the human parent that enters the better—I offer my fondest hopes. (Mrs.) C. D. K.

Winning the Child's Confidence

Sparks, Nevada

Dear Editor:

I have been very interested in articles published under the head of "The Parent," and feel it would not be fair if I did not share some of my experiences.

When my children were very small I felt a mother should study the problems of childhood, especially the ages from 16 to 20, in order to be a successful mother. This to me was more important than learning a business.

At first I began to read articles but found so much time and space was given to the care of their bodies and so very little to the mental and moral, I soon realized that was not the line of study I was in search of, and from a child my teaching had been that good mental conditions made good body conditions.

I soon found one could not rely entirely upon book learning, as every day brought new and individual problems and no "cut and dried" rule could be applied. The thing then to do was to get the confidence of the young people and learn through them.

For twelve years the greater part of my time has been devoted to young people, listening to their joys and sorrows and helping them to plan their lives.

I quote some of their sayings hoping it may be a help to some of the readers of this column:

"When I was little my mother was always saying, 'Run on out, I can't be bothered with you as I am entertaining my card club.'" "Don't you bring the children in the house. I want to keep it clean." "No, you can't play with the children; you have plenty to amuse you, so play by yourself." "Don't ask such questions; you are too young to know." "I wouldn't dare tell my mother, she is old fashioned and wouldn't understand." "My mother expects me to be too good, in fact she scolds me for some of the things she does herself." "If my mother would only trust me, instead of always accusing me of doing wrong, it would help me to be better."

We must establish love, not fear, between ourselves and children when they are very young. Never make them feel they are in the way or that they are not welcome to join in our fun. Let us have them feel we can all help keep the house clean and that when we have our club, we need their help in answering the door bell and serving the refreshments.

When they have company let us join in their fun by making them some lemonade for just a little surprise. We might contribute further to their fun by playing some of their games with them.

When they have their little sorrows we can talk things over with them, letting them know we understand and we need never tell them they are too young to know.

All this may seem a waste of time. Still it is today while they are young we must establish that love and confidence that will give us content and security about them in the future.

If the children are made to feel a mother has more love for a clean house or a card club than she has for them, they will look elsewhere for that love and companionship they all crave.

We mothers must daily watch to see we live the loving, unselfish and pure lives we expect the children to live. We must be courteous and kind to them if we expect them to be courteous and kind to us.

(Mrs.) H. I. F.

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The Home Forum

The Notebooks of Nicholas Pumble

JUST when I considered myself well trained in Nicholas's enthusiasms or dislikes, I would turn the page and come upon a new outburst. I was delighted to find that he could be boisterous; and, before taking farewell of Evergreen's winter, I must give Nicholas's rough and ready sonnet to that moodful monarch, northern March.

Giant of months, that strides amid the slain,
Crunching the bones of snowdrifts, sighing gales,
Then bellowing laughter when the hubbub fails
To scare the sun, call in your winds and rain!
Give over now this bleach of grass and mud,
Wrested from winter by your sleet and bluster,
To dower spring! Come help her aides to muster—
The rills and robins and the bursting bud.

Outward your guise is absolute, a czar's
Riding wind-sceptred down the clouds of heaven,
But in your heart beneath the scowls and scars
What tenderness! Dour March, you are forgiven
A hundred pompous periods when I see
Sweet daughter April dandled on your knee.

Occasionally Nicholas sallied from his stronghold at Evergreen, usually to return with a bagful of sarcasms anent the *mores* and densities of the town- or city-dwellers. In the following instance, some errand had taken him to a town whose name I generously forbear to copy.

"April 25. Hiram drove me over to —— today on business. I have rarely spent such truly fatiguing hours, hours stuffed with straw. I thought of Thoreau and what he had been spared. When that philosopher said that nothing could shock a brave man but dullness, he had never seen ——. Dullness is heaviness, flatness, a want of ideas, a passive weight; but here the sorriness was active. It was as if a town-damning commission had sat up nights to project new frightfulness. It began far outside the limits where they had planted miles of modern hedgerows, boards which illustrated the overmastering superiority of certain spark plugs and bathroom appliances.

"'Hiram,' I said, 'we must buy a set of Hitch 'em and Hold 'em garters for every man, woman, and child in Evergreen.'

"'Why so?' asked Hiram.

"'Can't you read? It's the nattiest garter ever invented by the genius of man. It has the tenacity of a bulldog, the longevity of Methuselah, and it comes in every color of the rainbow and three additional shades. All the garters that we've been wearing are shoddy fakes, and I'm ashamed of myself for having been taken in.'

"'My garters are just as good,' said Hiram; 'there's no difference that I've ever been able to see in any of 'em.'

"'But look at that advertisement.'

"'Applesauce,' said Hiram. 'You don't believe those signs, do you?'

"'Certainly not,' I said, 'and I don't suppose that anybody does.'"

For three solid pages Nicholas charges the windmills of commercialism and then shifts suddenly into verse to record an experience with the radio, an amusing admission of virtue in the enemy:

This up-state town is drab and commerce reigns,
Not like an emperor with towered crown
As in New York, but dully, dustily,
With hideous signs and scarce more hideous drains
Smelling of wretchedness. Yet in this town
Half overcome with heat, there swam to me
A sound from heaven on the wings of art.
Depressed, I had been traveling a street,
A bower of asphalt zephyred rich with gas,
When, as I loitered past an open door,
A surge of music from Tchaikowsky's heart
Rushed upon mine, as cool winds bend the grass,
And in the horns and strings I heard once more
The sighing of the sedges on the steppe,
Saw firs at nightfall, and heard waves impart
Romance beyond the ken of lad or lass.
The world is too much with us, Wordsworth said,
And lately I agreed, but now demur,
Having plucked stars today where no stars were.

Nothing surprised me more than the recurrence of one topic in the Notebooks. As I remembered Nicholas at college, solitary and unshaken, no one had less right or leaning to express himself on friendship. Yet even then he was having experience with this hunger, was searching beneath the surface of our collegiate emotions for a friend, perchance *the* friend. At first it was all searching and no finding.

"One cannot ask for friendship," he wrote at that time. "One can only offer it."

But there soon follows, after his return to Evergreen, a poem which suggests that he has found someone to accept the offer, and also that he has discovered the altitude at which friendship, like his favorite firs, takes root. A humility, rather rare in Nicholas, is seen, too.

He has given me days
Like rocks above the tide,
We have taken the ways
That will abide.

He has left me with scars,
Although he knew it not,
He has lit for me stars
And a moon wrought.

Let me no belie
His gifts of scar and shine;
If sometimes I sigh,
The fault is mine.

From then on names appear and disappear. From these trial and error friendships, however, slowly came a conception of the perfect relationship. They were doubtless necessary as prelude to his difficult and noble fellowship with David, and those eternal assurances that grew out of it. But first, let me give some of his earlier bewilderments and joys.

His immaturity was troubled, as all friends are troubled, by the doubts of permanence in the tie. "When friend Thoreau wrote 'The only danger in Friendship is that it will end,' he doubtless meant 'worst' for 'only.' I can think of many dangers, the danger of possessiveness, the temptation to encroach upon your friend's freedom, and a dozen other follies. But the threat of cessation is constant and dark enough to throw its shadow upon all except the brightest moments, for it is almost inherent in human friendship. It is the rarest occurrence that two men will develop on roads even nearly parallel. At fifteen the pair may be schooling and fishing and planning their great plans almost arm in arm. At twenty they may still shout across the strip of greensward between their paths. At twenty-five, wives cut out the view. Will their roads ever curve toward each other again? It is unlikely."

Nicholas had not yet worked out for himself the conditions wherein human love is never lost. I probably do the youth, as poet, no service in quoting the lines that follow. They were set on the page just as he chipped them, rough and unpolished from his heart, but they do express this longing for permanence. The ungrammatical "this" in the first line refers to it:

Oh, were I certain of this, then I could rest
Careless of all things else,
Calm through all grief, in other loss still blest
And reconciled to all that is to be.

These frosts and fears were nought, if I but knew
That we should change as trees grow, ring by ring
About a common heart, forever true
To one another and the things we love.

One smiles at this from Nicholas Pumble, of all men supposedly independent; but the ardor of youth is supremely generous; and, while we smile, we can perhaps envy a little, too.

The maturing Nicholas, however, was no man to ask for a silver lining without its cloud. While he felt it treason to friendship to accept less than perfection for that state, he soon saw that reality, in its many degrees, must be faced. He was soon writing:

"Worthiness of a friend is the final test. Rely on the laws of greatness; they will not disappoint, even though he does." With that sentence Nicholas left a whole past behind.

T. MORRIS LONGSTRETH.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If the return of manuscripts is desired, each manuscript must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months $4.50 One month ... 75c
Single copies, 5 cents

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL
THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(German Edition)
(French Edition)
(Scandinavian Edition)
(Dutch Edition)
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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

First-Class Cricket at Lord's

Monday morning was such a fresh and jolly sort of morning, and even over Bloomsbury the sky shone so blue and the little clouds sparkled so white that Ernest put away thoughts of Madame Tussaud's and the Crystal Palace. He looked up at the friendly heavens, and there and then consecrated the day to cricket. He went to Lord's.

The match was of no great interest. It had little importance in the county championship and had not begun as if it promised any excitement on its own account. However, even at an early hour of the day there was a good muster of spectators.

Ernest liked Lord's. The headquarters of the national game was appropriately both solid and friendly, a place made for dignified leisure. He found a spot in the sun. Opposite him glinted the weather-cock which showed Time, the ultimate umpire, removing the bails.

A pleasant little man, not unlike Mr. Perfect, came and sat down beside Ernest, and chatted.

"My favourite spot. Come to Lord's whenever I get a chance. Fine ground. Saw the first day of this match on Saturday."

"Anything exciting?"

"Well, not especially so. One or two good catches, you know and a fine innings by that chap What-d'ye-call-him. Nothing out of the way, but very pleasant to watch."

"How did Hendren get out?"

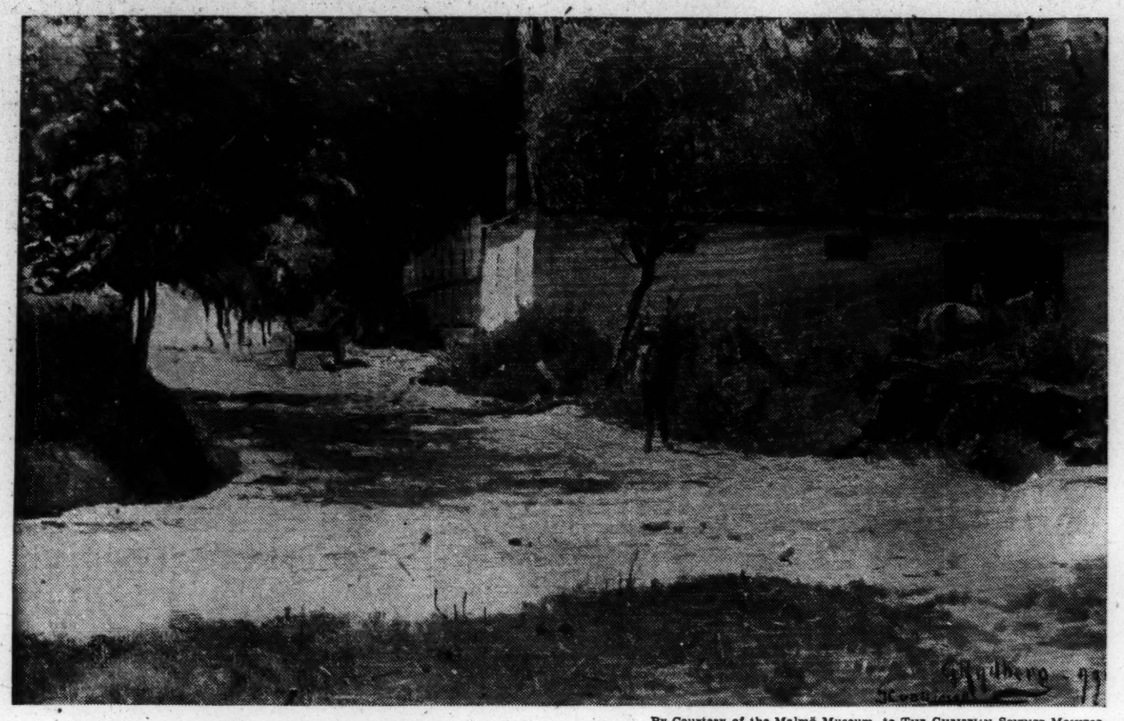
"Made a few and then got—Let me see. How was he out? Bowled, I think. Or was he caught in the long field? No, that was the other chap. He may have been stumped. Not run out, I think, or I should have remembered that. We'll get a score-card when the chap comes along and then we'll see."

"I should like to go to the Oval one day, to see Hobbs play."

"Hobbs is a fine player, a very fine player. But I seldom go to the Oval. I don't care about the ground. The accommodation is very primitive. A great contrast to Lord's in that respect. More democratic, perhaps, but if that's the democracy's standard of comfort, give me the aristocracy. It may be fanciful on my part, but I reckon Lord's is one of the last reminders of the good old aristocratic days when England was really England. Lord's and Piccadilly and the Row: they belong to our grand old past. As for the Oval, on a crowded day, when you can't get a seat or catch more than a glimpse of the game—well, it's not my idea of progress. . . .

Rain threatened, but for a time it held off. The cricket held moments of ecstasy: moments stretched far apart, but worth waiting and watching for. One had to keep alive if one were not to miss a sharp catch in the slips, a clean bit of fielding, or a happy glide to leg. Y. was out, given leg-before-wicket by a possibly bored umpire, and the entertainment value of the game had risen.

First-class cricket at Lord's reminded Ernest of a long poem published in the seventeenth century by John Milton—a work which (no doubt because of its age) had been honored by the University Local examiners as a prescribed text of which Ernest and thousands of other boys had been made to read two books at school. On the whole, *Paradise Lost* (to be quite honest about it) was dull, but it had to be admitted there were moments! So there were moments at Lord's, worth keeping awake for.—R. C. WOOTHORPE, in "London Is a Fine Town." (London: Ivor Nicholson & Watson.)



By Courtesy of the Malmö Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hvellinge, Skåne: From a Painting by the Court Painter, Gustaf Rydberg

Swiss Panorama

I went one day to the Voirons and had perhaps the same view as James Fenimore Cooper enjoyed so much, when on his journey southward he suddenly emerged on their heights and got his first glimpse of Geneva and the lake and all those parts of Vaud that lie between Geneva and the Dole. Of course, Geneva nearly eighty years ago was much smaller than it is now. He describes it with enthusiasm, and his picture still glows with colour:—

"A more ravishing view than that we now beheld can scarcely be imagined. Nearly the whole of the lake was visible. The north shore was studded with towns, towers, castles, and villages for the distance of thirty miles; the rampart—resembling rocks of Savoy—rose for three or four thousand feet, like walls above the water, and solitary villages were built against their bases in spots where there scarcely appeared room to place a human foot. The solemn magnificent gorge rather than valley of the Rhone and the river, glittering like silver among its meadows, were in the distant front, while the immediate foreground was composed of a shore which also had its wall of rocks, its towns laved by the water, its castles, its hamlets half concealed in fruit-trees, and its broad mountain bosom thrown carelessly into terraces, to the elevation of two thousand feet on which reposed nearly every object of rural art that can adorn a picture. . . .

"The beauty of the panorama was singularly heightened by the presence of some thirty or forty large barks with lateen sails, a rig particularly Italian, and which, to my eye, was redolent of the Mediterranean, a sea I had not beheld for twenty years. They were lying lazily on the glassy lake as if placed there by Claude himself to serve as models.

"I shall not affirm that this was the finest view we had yet seen in Switzerland, but I do think it was the most exquisite. It was Goethe compared to Schiller, Milton to Shakespeare, Racine to Corneille."

Just about two centuries earlier Auguste de Sales, in the life of his uncle Saint Francis, showed that he too loved the same view. Here is his picture, dated 1632:—

"Voiron is a very high mountain separating Le Chablais from Le Faucigny, looking east from Geneva. Toward the north the view embraces the great Lake Leman, and almost all the mountains of Burgundy and those of Switzerland in the distance distinguished by blue shadows. Nearer are the cities and lands of Geneva and Bern, an infinity of villages, churches, castles, rivers, ponds, forests, meadows, vineyards, hills, roads, and the like in such variety that the eye receives from it a wonderful recreation and nothing in the world can be seen more beautiful. Toward the south one sees with a sudden horror the mountains of Le Faucigny and at their extremity the haughty summits (cimes sourcilleuses) of Champmuni, covered with eternal ice and snow, so that the eye of him who looks now one way now another, receives an unequalled satisfaction."

—NATHAN HASKELL DOLE, in "The Spell of Switzerland." (Boston: L. C. Page.)

SKANE, the southernmost province of Sweden, has its own peculiar characteristics. In the main it is flat country, although the northeast is wooded and hilly and the northwest seaboard is famous for its cliff formations. Flat as it is, however, the country has charm, for many besides Scanians. It is a rich agricultural province with the towns, for the most part, dotted along the coast. If you drive into the country on any fine day, you can see for miles over broad acres of open fields with here and there the spire of a village church plainly visible, farms, big and small, manor houses, castles and woods. In olden times the country was more densely wooded, but today the woods have had to give place to cultivation.

Skåne has given to Sweden many fine artists. The oldest living Swedish painter, Gustaf Rydberg, is a native of Skåne, belonging to an old and well-known Malmö family. In 1852 he entered the Academy of Art in Copenhagen and a few years later he came to the Academy in Stockholm. Afterward he went to Germany and studied in Düsseldorf, where for five years he trained under the well-known Norwegian painter Hans Gude. On his return to Sweden, in 1866, Rydberg exhibited for the first time at the Academy of Art in Stockholm and was at once hailed as one of the most promising young painters. Two years later he accompanied the King of Sweden to Norway. Charles XV was himself a lover of art and a painter, when affairs of state gave him sufficient leisure; and at the king's expense Rydberg made another trip to study in Norway the following year. A few years later the artist was elected a member of the Academy of Art in Stockholm. After another year spent abroad, he settled in Stockholm, but soon returned to his beloved Skåne where he has lived ever since.

Gustaf Rydberg has been described as the painter of idyls in Swedish landscape painting. Although at the beginning of his career he lived in different places, he frequently returned to his native province and it is from here that he got his most numerous subjects. His paintings are simple and direct country scenes, sun sparkling on water, cloud shadows moving across the plain, ripe cornfields; all have a distinct note of joyousness.

Paintings by Rydberg are to be found in many of the principal museums in Sweden and, as is to be expected, the Museum at Malmö has a representative collection of his works.

His oil painting "Hvellinge" shows a simple, homely scene: a farmsteading in sunlight, with the thatched roof so typical of Skåne, a boy riding a white horse back to the stables and a farm cart rumbling away in the distance.

This Is the Ocean—

These are the days as cool, as clean,
As mountain water in mountain rills—
A liquid season of foamless green
Pouring over the crested hills.

This is the ocean the birds swim under;
The shiny-throated, the feather-finned,
Breasting the lucent billowy wonder
Of leaves turned silver in the wind!

SARA HENDERSON HAY.

Die Bibel ist praktisch

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

EIN Präsident einer der größten Republiken der Welt, der wegen seiner hohen Ideale und seiner Verwaltungstüchtigkeit in ehrenhaftem Andenken steht, soll gesagt haben: „Eine gründliche Bibelkenntnis ist mehr wert als Hochschulbildung". Zweifellos hätte er Beispiele von Männern anführen können, die aus bescheidenen Verhältnissen emporstiegen, weil die Bibel ihre Grundlage und ihr Führer war.

Heutzutage scheint der Glaube vorzuherrschen, daß das Glück, das Endziel des menschlichen Trachtens, durch etwas Moderneres, als was die Bibel zu bieten scheint, zu erlangen sei. Trotz dieser Ansicht nimmt diese Büchersammlung eine einzigartige Stellung ein. Tausende widmen ihr Leben der Aufgabe, die Menschen mit den Lehren der Bibel bekannt zu machen. Ihre Verbreitung, die Zahl der Sprachen und Mundarten, in die sie übersetzt ist, die Millionen Bibeln, die verschenkt wurden, stehen einzigartig da, und Buchhändler versichern uns, daß immer noch nach der Bibel die größte Nachfrage besteht.

Die neuzeitlichen Gesichtspunkte für Gesetz, Heilkunde und die Kirche, von dem Fortschritt in volkstümlicher Erziehung überhaupt nicht zu reden, sollen der Bibel gegenüber eine neue Haltung geschaffen haben, und manche räumen ihr aus Höflichkeit zwar einen Platz ein, befassen sich aber nicht mit ihr. Die Bibel berichtet jedoch über Wunder, die alles, was neuzeitlicher Fortschritt bisher geleistet hat, übertreffen, während ihr Gesetz, ihre Poesie, ihre Philosophie und ihre Gottesverehrung der Welt einen Maßstab gegeben haben. Auch als Geschichte verdient sie Glaubwürdigkeit, während ihre literarische Vortrefflichkeit so hoch steht, daß sie als Vorbild gilt.

Die Christliche Wissenschaft räumt der Bibel im Denken ihrer Anhänger wieder einen praktischen Platz ein. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, wandte sich, nachdem sie jahrelang an körperlichen Gebrechen gelitten hatte, in einer Stunde höchster Not wieder an die Bibel, und durch die geistige Offenbarung der Bedeutung einer Stelle konnte sie sich geheilt erheben und vor ihren Freunden erscheinen. Diese auffallende Wiederherstellung war ein tatsächlicher Beweis ihrer späteren Erklärung, daß „die einzige Auslegung der Heiligen Schrift, die von Wichtigkeit ist, die geistige ist" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift, S. 320). Nachdem sie die heilende Wahrheit einmal gesehen hatte, forschte sie immer mehr in der Bibel, worüber sie schrieb: „Nach meiner Entdeckung suchte ich drei Jahre lang nach der Lösung dieses Problems des Gemüts-Heilens, forschte in der Heiligen Schrift, las wenig anderes, hielt mich von der Gesellschaft fern und widmete Zeit und Energie der Entdeckung einer positiven Regel" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 109). Als sie das Wort Gottes verstehen lernte, sah sie, daß das Gesetz Gottes, das das materielle sogenannte Gesetz machtlos macht, jedes Hindernis des menschlichen Glücks beseitigen kann. Sie sah auch, daß Gottes Gesetz ewig und unveränderlich ist, und daß alles, was wirklich besteht, ein Ausdruck Gottes, des ewigen, unveränderlichen Gesetzgebers, ist. Sie nannte ihr Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift", da sie wußte, daß für alle, die seine Lehren anwenden, die Bibel eine reiche Quelle der Schönheit, der Lebenskraft und der Nützlichkeit ist.

In den in den christlich-wissenschaftlichen Kirchen der ganzen Welt gehaltenen wöchentlichen Versammlungen, wo Gelegenheit zum Bezeugen der heilenden und umwandelnden Kraft der Christlichen Wissenschaft geboten ist, sprechen viele ihren Dank dafür aus, daß die Bibel für sie ein neues und offenes Buch geworden ist. Diesem geweckten Interesse liegt viel mehr als nur der hohe geistige Aufruf der Bibel zugrunde. Wir finden, daß ihre Lehre mit verstandesmäßigem, logischem und fortschrittlichem Denken vereinbar ist. Sie behandelt das Entfalten des wirklichen Gesetzes und wirklicher Dinge, die wichtiger sind als weltliche Erfindungen. Beachten wir z. B. den Bericht folgender majestätischer Begebenheiten: das Stillstehen der Sonne und des Mondes auf Josuas Befehl, die Heilung Naemanns durch Elisa, die Speisung des Volkes durch Jesus, die alle auf die Möglichkeit hinweisen, Alltagsbedürfnisse durch geistige Mittel zu befriedigen. Hieher gehört auch der Bericht über Christi Jesu Sieg über den Tod und sein späteres Sich-erheben über das Weltliche. Denkende Menschen geben zu, daß die in diesen sogenannten Wundern behandelten Zustände durch nichts hätten beseitigt oder ersetzt werden können, wenn sie auf wahrem Gesetz beruht hätten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft offenbart, daß es einen Gesetzgeber, Gott, gibt, der die Liebe ist; daß „alle Dinge durch dasselbe [Gottes Wort] gemacht sind, und ohne dasselbe nichts gemacht ist, was gemacht ist"; und daß das, was Er macht, Seines eigenen Wesens teilhaftig sein muß. Jeder unharmonische Zustand, dem die Menschheit unterworfen ist, ist in der Bibel durch eine Regel oder Schlußfolgerung behandelt. Erkennen wir daher, daß Krankheit, Mangel, Habsucht, Zorn, Wollust, Haß unwirklich sind, weil sie nicht von Gott sind, so müssen sie der Wirklichkeit, der Liebe, der Freude, dem Frieden, der Zärtlichkeit—kurz, „der Frucht des Geistes" weichen.

Die Christlichen Wissenschafter sind auch dafür dankbar, daß Mrs. Eddy ihnen diesen „Schlüssel" erst gab, nachdem sie ihn erprobt hatte. Denn diese geistig gesinnte Frau überwand Krankheit nicht nur für sich selber, sondern sie heilte auch viele andere. Indem sie den Weg zur Harmonie wies, hat sie mehr für das Glück und die Gesundheit der Menschheit getan, als abzusehen ist.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Bible, Practical

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PRESIDENT of one of the world's great Republics, honored in memory for his high ideals and administrative ability, is quoted as having said, "A thorough knowledge of the Bible is worth more than a college education." No doubt he could have furnished examples of men who rose from humble circumstances because the Scriptures had been to them both foundation and guide.

Today, a belief seems prevalent that happiness, which is the ultimate of human striving, is to be had through something more modern than the Bible appears to offer. Despite such a view, this collection of books holds a unique position. Thousands devote their lives to bringing its teachings to men. Its distribution, the number of languages and dialects into which it has been translated, the millions of copies given away, are without parallel; and booksellers assure us the Bible is ever the "best seller."

The modern viewpoints regarding law, medicine, and the church, not to mention the advance in popular education, are said to have created a new attitude toward the Bible, and with some have relegated it to a polite but unstudied place. The Book, however, records marvels beyond anything modern advance has yet achieved, while its law, poetry, philosophy, and worship have set a standard for the world. As a history, too, it is worthy of credence, while its literary excellence is so high as to be considered a model.

Christian Science is restoring the Bible to a practical place in the thought of its adherents. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, after suffering from physical infirmities for many years, turned again to the Bible in an hour of extreme need and through spiritual revelation of the meaning of a passage was enabled to rise healed and to appear among her friends. This striking recovery was practical proof of her later statement that "the one important interpretation of Scripture is the spiritual" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 320). Having once seen the healing truth, she turned ever more to the study of the Bible. As she says, "For three years after my discovery, I sought the solution of this problem of Mind-healing, searched the Scriptures and read little else, kept aloof from society, and devoted time and energies to discovering a positive rule" (*ibid.*, p. 109). In gaining an understanding of the sacred Word she saw that every hindrance to human happiness is removable by the law of God, which renders material so-called law powerless. She saw also that God's law is eternal and unchangeable, and that whatever really exists is an expression of God, the eternal, unchanging lawmaker. She named her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," knowing that to those who apply its teachings the Bible would throb with beauty, vitality, and usefulness.

At weekly, world-wide meetings held in Christian Science churches where opportunity is given for testifying to the healing and reforming power of Christian Science, many speakers express gratitude that the Bible has become to them a new and unlocked volume. This new interest arises from much more than the high spiritual appeal of the Bible. The teaching is seen to be reconciled with intellectual, logical, and progressive thought. It deals with the unfolding of real law and things more important than materialistic inventions. Consider, for example, the record of the majestic incidents of Joshua commanding the sun and moon to stand still, the healing of Naaman by Elisha, the feeding of a multitude by Jesus, each pointing to possibilities for meeting present-day needs by spiritual means. Here, too, is the record of Christ Jesus' victory over death, followed by his ascension above materiality. Thinking people admit that if the conditions treated in these so-called miracles had been established by true law, nothing could possibly have removed or replaced them. Christian Science reveals one lawmaker, God, who is Love; that "all things were made by him; and without him was not any thing made that was made;" and that what He makes must partake of His own nature. Every inharmonious condition to which mankind is subject is dealt with by rule or inference in the Bible. Thus, sickness, lack, greed, anger, lust, hatred, when seen as unreal because not made by God, must give way to the realities of love, joy, peace, gentleness—in short, to "the fruit of the Spirit."

Christian Scientists are grateful also, that Mrs. Eddy gave them this "key" only after putting it to the test; for this spiritually-minded woman not only overcame illness in her own case, but healed many others as well. In pointing the way to harmony, she has done more for the happiness and health of mankind than can be computed.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Soul and Body." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

A Hill

Only a hill: earth set a little higher
Above the face of earth: a larger view
Of little fields and roads: a little nigher
To clouds and silence: what is that to you?
Only a hill; but all of life to me,
Up there, between the sunset and the sea.

Lift but a hand: the beating of the heart
Answers with hope and thrill of conscious force.
Look upward: thought, unhindered, soars apart
In still pursuit upon a loftier course.
Climb but a little hill: you too may find
The clouds ebb surely from your clearer mind.

Action and soul are one: the leaping blood
Drives hope into the heart; a purer air
Sweetens the breath of thought; the doubting mood
Is shallow vapour on the face of care.
Life's sorrows rise no higher than our hedges;
The distant view has heaven about its edges.

Look from a height: the city and the plain
And the near clouds are but as one in seeming;
All earth is but a link in the dim chain
That binds our little seeing to our dreaming;
Life, with its limits merged in larger truth,
Looks as it looked once from our heights of youth.

Only a hill: yes, looked at from below:
Facing the usual sea, the frequent west.
Tighten the muscle, feel the strong blood flow,
And set your foot upon the utmost crest!
There, where the realms of thought and effort cease,
Wakes on your heart a world of dreams, and peace.

—GEOFFREY WINTHROP YOUNG, in "Wind and Hill." (London: Smith, Elder & Company.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Encounter Some Selling and Closing Is Heavy

Reaction Extends Fractions to Two Points for Active Issues

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Financial markets encountered considerable week-end selling in today's short session, and stocks and principal staples receded. Reactions in shares ranged from fractions to more than two points, and the closing tone was heavy. Transfers approximated 1,600,000 shares.

It was the third successive session in which the stock market has been inclined to react. Selling was active in the last hour, with prices churning considerably in last few minutes.

A pronounced reaction in wheat may have been a factor in prompting week-end liquidation in equities. Cotton turned heavy, as well.

Week-end trade news was again cheerful, but traders in shares were inclined to lighten their holdings, in view of the lack of a substantial technical reaction over what many regarded as an abnormally long period, and uncertainty as to how much further expansion in business activity could be expected in view of the approach of summer.

The weekly freight car loadings figures, as forecast, showed a gain over the like week of last year, the first time the trend of the previous year has been crossed since 1930, save for the week ended Dec. 24, which did not make a fair comparison with the corresponding week of the previous year, which included the Christmas holiday. Loadings on class 1 roads totaled 531,095 cars, up from 7276 from the previous week, and 13,835 over the like week of last year, when the trend was sharply downward.

Rails and oils were distinctly steady in the first hour, when the market was quiet, and trends rather mixed, but gave way somewhat in the late dealings.

President Roosevelt's message on control of the petroleum industry was interpreted favorably, but when the rest of the list declined, the oil shares sagged fractionally under yesterday's closing prices.

In the rails, Union Pacific lost about 2, but rallied in the final dealings to close off only a fraction. Most final prices, however, were within fractions of the lowest.

Owens Illinois declined more than 2, then recovered a little. Issues closing 1 to nearly 2 points lower included American Telephone, Allied Chemical, New York Central, Johns-Manville, Case, American Can, Crown Cork, du Pont, Louisville & Nashville, Goodyear and others.

U. S. Steel and General Motors sagged fractions. North American, Consolidated Gas and Public Service of New Jersey lost ½ to ¾ of a point.

Cotton closed $1.10 to $1.25 a bale lower, and wheat reacted 1 to nearly 2 cents during the period in which trading was under way in the share market. Other commodities were mostly inclined to react.

Foreign exchanges stiffened somewhat, reversing the recent tendency toward recovery in the dollar. Sterling cables ruled 1 cent higher at $3.87½, and French francs advanced .02 of a cent to 4.51 cents. The German mark recovered to above 27 cents.

Bonds Mixed

Mixed sentiment prevailed in the bond market today, and prices mulled about indecisively in relatively quiet trading.

Advances were recorded by a number of the leading carriers, including issues of Santa Fe, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Southern Pacific and Southern. Loans of Northern Pacific, Great Northern, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian Pacific, St. Paul and Chicago & North Western slipped to slightly lower levels.

The industrials and utilities were somewhat hesitant. Moderate gains were shown by some bonds of American Smelting, Armour & Co., Chile Copper, Dodge Brothers, Standard Oil of New York, Kansas Gas, Texas Corporation and Youngstown Sheet & Tube.

United States Government securities were fairly steady but dull In the foreign section German Government obligations rallied, as did some of Australia, France and Poland.

Dividends

Armour & Co. of Delaware declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Quaker Oats Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1 on the common, payable July 15 to stock of record July 1.

Muskogee Co declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common stock, payable June 15 to stock of record June 5. The previous payment was a semi-annual dividend of 50 cents on June 15, 1932.

Green Mountain Power Corp. declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the preferred shares of the corporation.

Boston & Albany Railroad Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of $2.50, a share due at this time, payable June 30 to stock of record May 31.

Heyden Chemical Corporation declared a dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 22.

Indiana Hydro-Electric Power Co. declared a dividend of 87½ cents on the 7 per cent preferred, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

Public Electric Light Co. declared the seventieth consecutive quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its 6 per cent preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 24.

National Transit Co. declared a semi-annual dividend of 35 cents, payable June 15 to stock of record May 31.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. declared a quarterly dividend of 15 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Florence Stove Company declared a dividend of 25 cents a share on common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on preferred stock, both payable June 1 to stock of record May 20.

Electric Storage Battery Company declared the regular quarterly dividends of 50 cents each on the common and cumulative participating preferred stocks, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Weekly Dividend Changes

NEW YORK, May 20—Favorable dividend changes in the last week, totaling 11, were more numerous than in any other week of the last five months, with one exception, says Standard Statistics Company. This compares with one favorable change in the previous week. Unfavorable revisions numbered 22, compared with 12 the week before.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 20	Last May 19
17⅞	7¼	..	Am AgCh Del	400	16	15¾	15¾	16¼
8¼	3	..	Adams Express	1400	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
17¼	8	2	Adams Millis	700	15	14½	14½	15½
10¼	5¼	..	Addressograph	200	8¾	8¼	8¼	8⅞
11¾	7¾	1.60	Affiliated Prod	1100	11¼	11	11	11¼
74¾	47⅞	3	Air Reduction	3200	72½	71	71	72¼
18⅜	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2400	14½	14¼	14¼	14¼
4	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp	100	3¼	2¼	3¼	2¼
5½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	4⅜	4	4⅜	4¼
16¼	5	..	Alleghany Steel	30	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15½
104½	70¾	6‡	Allied Chem	6300	103½	100½	100¼	101¾
16	6	..	Allis Chalmers	600	14	13⅜	13⅜	14¼
15½	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	200	15	14	14	15¼
21½	5	..	Amal Leather pf	700	21¼	21¼	21½	19½
36¾	18½	2	Amerada	1100	35¾	35⅜	35⅝	36
19⅞	8	..	Am Bank Note	3400	20¾	19¾	19½	20½
42	34	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	43	42¾	42½	42⅜
42¾	2¼	..	Am Beet Sug pf	20	31	31	31	34
85	49½	4	Am Can	8000	82	80	80¼	81⅞
17⅜	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	600	17	16½	16½	16⅞
44¼	34	3†	Am Chicle	100	43¼	42¼	43¼	45¼
24½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	21⅜	20⅜	21	21⅛
3½	1	..	Am Encaustic T	500	4⅛	3⅜	3⅜	3½
10⅜	3⅞	..	Am European	100	7	7	7	..
12	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2500	10½	10	10	10⅜
20	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	17	17	17	..
16½	4¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
10	4¼	1	Am Hawaiian	200	10	10	10	9⅞
10⅝	2½	..	Am Hide & L	3100	10⅞	10¼	10¼	11
38	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	800	37⅜	36½	36½	38
9⅛	3¾	..	Am Ice	1800	9½	8⅞	8⅞	9
24½	13	..	Am International	2100	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9¼
¾	¼	..	Am La France	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3¼	1¼	..	Am La Fr pf	50	3	3	3	3½
16⅞	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	100	15¼	15	15	15¾
12⅝	3½	..	Am Metal	5200	13⅛	13½	13	12¼
49	15⅛	..	Am Metal 6%	5000	46½	46⅛	46⅜	49
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1700	8¼	8	8⅛	8¼
28¾	9⅞	3	Am P&L 6% pf	600	22¾	19½	21½	23
11⅞	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	6100	10½	10⅛	10¼	10⅝
16½	5¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	4100	15⅜	15	15	15⅞
28¼	20⅜	3	Am Safety Razor	300	28¼	27½	28¼	28
1	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	300	⅞	¾	¾	¾
18	11⅛	.2	Am Shipbuilding	20	18	18	18	18½
31⅞	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	7100	28⅞	27½	27⅝	28½
14½	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	1100	13¼	13	13⅛	13½
70	37⅝	7	Am Steel F pf	2000	69	69	69	..
44⅞	30	2½†	Am Stores	200	44¼	43¾	43¼	44⅜
58	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	1200	53½	53	53	53½
112⅞	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	10100	110	108½	108¾	109¾
32¾	10	..	Am Type F pf	50	23½	23½	23½	..
27	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	4100	24¾	23⅜	23⅞	24¾
22⅞	9½	2	Am WW & E ct	1100	21¾	20¾	20⅞	21⅜
12⅝	3½	..	Am Woolen	200	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10⅝
46½	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	200	42¼	41⅜	41⅜	42½
1⅞	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
8¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	2100	7	6½	7	6¼
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	5400	12¾	12¼	12⅜	13⅜
20	5¾	1	Archer Daniels	100	19½	19½	19½	19½
23½	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	3100	21	19¼	19⅝	21
73	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	72	72	72	72
6⅝	1½	..	Armour Ill A	1900	5¾	5½	5½	5¾
4	¾	..	Armour Ill B	1800	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3½
34¼	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1600	32½	30½	31	33¾
3⅜	1¼	..	Arnold Constable	300	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	3½
3½	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
4	2	..	Artloom Corp	10	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	54½
63½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	2800	61¾	59¼	59¼	61¼
13¼	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	1200	12¼	12⅛	12⅛	12¾
72	50	5	Atchison pf	100	111	111	111	..
44⅞	18½	..	Atl Coast Line	13100	43	40⅜	41	42½
21¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	2700	22⅜	21	21¼	22½
20¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
56½	31¼	4‡	Auburn Auto	2100	50½	48⅜	49	49⅝
3	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¾
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Oel	1100	11	10¼	10½	10¾
			—B—					
9⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	9200	8¼	7⅞	8	8¼
32	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	300	30¾	29¼	29½	30
17⅛	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	10600	16⅜	15½	15⅜	16½
22½	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	21⅜	21	21⅜	21¼
82¼	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	3000	82	81⅜	81⅜	82
34	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	400	32	31⅞	31¾	32½
12	⅜	..	Barker Bros	100	⅞	2½	2½	2½
6¾	3	..	Barnsdall A	5800	6½	6¼	6½	6⅞
21½	7	..	Beatrice Cream	1400	19⅜	19	19	20
64	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	60	60	60	..
7½	3½	..	Belding Hem	200	7	6¼	6¼	6¼
14¾	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	5300	13¼	12⅜	12⅞	13⅜
23½	9	..	Best & Co	500	20¾	20½	20½	21½
27⅞	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	12700	26	25	25	25⅞
61⅜	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	300	58½	58	58	58½
11	3½	..	Blaw Knox	1500	11¼	10⅜	10	10⅞
27	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1500	26½	25⅛	25⅜	25½
65½	52	..	Bon Ami A	100	65¼	65¼	65¼	..
35⅜	18	1.60	Borden	7600	32⅞	32¼	32¼	32⅜
13⅜	5½	..	Borg Warner	5400	12½	12¼	12⅜	12⅝
8½	2⅜	..	Briggs Mfg	2300	7⅞	7¼	7¼	7⅞
34½	21¼	..	Brooklyn Man T	8700	34	32½	33	33⅞
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	100	77½	77½	77½	76
6¾	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	6	6	6	5
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	76¼
9⅞	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	8	8	8	8
3⅛	⅝	..	Bruns Terminal	3300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
9	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1200	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	9
12½	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	2700	12⅞	11⅞	11⅞	12½
2⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	800	2½	2⅜	2½	2½
3¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	100	2⅞	2⅞	3	3
7¾	2¼	..	Bullard	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
3	⅞	..	Bulova Watch	200	3	3	3	3
13⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	1200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	1200	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1¼	1	..	Butte & Superior	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
4¼	1¼	..	Butterick	300	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
22¼	8½	..	Byers	8300	19⅞	18⅞	19½	20⅛
54	30⅛	2	Byers pf	20	51	49½	51	52
			—C—					
20¼	7¾	..	Calif Packing	1200	20⅜	19½	19½	19½
⅞	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
5½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	3400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4¾
16¼	7½	1	Canada Dry	2200	15⅝	14⅜	15¼	15⅜
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	7300	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
30	14	1	Cannon Mills	1100	27½	27	27½	26¾
63¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	11200	59½	57½	58⅛	59½
69⅜	41	4	Case Thresh pf	100	65	65	65	65
15⅞	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	5200	15¼	14½	14⅞	15
3¼	⅜	..	Celotex vtc	200	2½	2	2	2
25½	4¼	..	Celanese Corp	8800	24	23	23¼	23⅝
4⅞	½	..	Celotex Co	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
30¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1300	27	25½	25¾	26
79	38	..	Central RR of NJ	100	70	70	70	..
71	52	7	Century Rib pf	10	71	71	71	..
24	5⅝	..	Cerro de Pasco	5100	20¾	19¼	19½	20⅝
3⅞	1	..	Certain-Teed	1400	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
30¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	4200	29	28	28¼	29⅜
37	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	8500	35½	34¾	53	35½
1½	½	..	Chi & E Ill	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	1½
2½	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	1300	2¼	2	2¼	2½
5¼	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	2400	5¼	4⅞	5	4¾
10	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	3500	9⅞	8¾	9⅛	9½
4	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	4300	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	3⅞
5⅞	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1200	5½	5	5¼	5½
10⅜	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	4500	10	9⅜	9⅜	9⅞
16	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1200	14¾	14	14	15
6	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	1500	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛	5¾
14	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	1200	13	12½	12½	13
9¼	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	4100	8¼	7½	7½	8¼
11⅜	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
14	6⅜	1	Chi Yellow Cab	10	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	..
18½	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	18	17¾	18	17¾
12¾	6	..	Chile Copper	100	12½	11⅞	12½	..
21½	7¾	..	Chrysler	12600	20⅛	19½	19¾	20¼
17⅝	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	2200	17½	16½	16¾	17
56¾	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	150	55⅛	55	55	55¼
1¼	½	..	City Stores	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
16	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	4400	15½	15	15¼	15½
12⅝	3	..	Collins & Aikman	3300	12	11¾	11¾	12⅜
10⅞	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1300	10	9⅝	9⅝	10
23	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	90	21¾	21½	21½	..
18⅜	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	5600	16¾	16	16¼	16⅞
77⅜	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	72
13	6¾	..	Columbia Pic vtc	2100	12	11½	11⅝	12
56⅞	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	8100	51⅞	50	50½	52
13½	4	..	Comm Credit	3100	12⅛	11½	12	12⅜
26¼	16	3	Comm Cred A	100	25½	25½	25½	25½
34	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	7400	32	31	31	32½
18¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	7100	16½	16¼	16¼	16¼
3¼	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	13000	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	21	6	Comwlth&S pf	2100	38¼	37⅜	37⅝	49½
13½	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	500	13¾	12½	12⅝	12⅞
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3⅞
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	1700	10⅜	10⅜	10½	10½
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	1600	53½	52¼	52½	53
5⅞	2½	..	Consol Laundries	300	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
9¾	5	..	Consol Oil	4100	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9½
8½	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	200	6½	6	6	6⅝
1½	¼	..	Consol Textile	400	1½	1	1	1⅛
3½	¼	..	Container B	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
10¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	500	9½	8⅞	8⅞	9½
1⅜	½	..	Cont Baking B	800	1¾	1⅜	1⅜	1¾
87¼	35¼	2	Cont Can	1300	54	53¼	53¼	54⅜
8¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	300	8¼	8¼	8½	8¼
26⅞	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	1100	23	22½	23	23
3½	1	..	Cont Motors	500	3	2⅞	3	3
13¼	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	5200	12⅞	12¼	12¼	12¾
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	200	69	68	68½	69
5⅛	2⅜	..	Coty	400	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4¾
33¾	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	31¼	31¼	31¼	31
46¾	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	500	42½	41	41⅞	42¾
83	34	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	34	34	34	53
3¼	1	..	Crown Zellerback	200	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	3
21½	9	..	Crucible Steel	200	19½	19⅛	19⅛	20
42	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	40	40	40	40	41
2⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	300	2¼	2	2¼	2⅜
8¼	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	500	6¾	6¼	6½	6½
48	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	48	47	47¼	48
40¼	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	42½	42½	42½	42
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	600	16¼	15½	16¼	15½
3½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	800	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅞
6½	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	500	5¾	5½	5½	5⅝
13½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	600	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
			—D—					
6	1⅜	3b	Davega St	200	4	4	4	3⅞
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	11	11	11	11
67¾	37⅝	..	De & Hudson	2700	67⅜	64½	64¾	65
32½	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	9800	31⅝	29⅝	30⅛	30¾
6½	2	..	Denver R G pf	400	6½	6	6	6
72	48	4	Detroit Edison	800	67⅞	66¾	66¾	68½
25	17½	1	Diamond Match	100	23	23	23	23⅞
28½	26⅛	1½	Diamond M pf	600	27	27	27	27⅜
24	12	1†	Dome Mines	4200	24	22¼	23⅜	22½
15½	10¼	.75	Douglas A	300	14	13¾	13¾	14½
10½	2⅝	..	Dresser B	1600	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	8¼
65½	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	7400	62⅝	60⅜	61	62¼
102	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	100	94	94	94	94
			—E—					
5½	1½	..	Eastern Roll Mill	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4½
75¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1100	73½	72	72	75
13⅜	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	1800	12⅛	11⅜	11¾	12⅜
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	4900	18⅞	18	18¼	18⅝
2⅜	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	1200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
3⅝	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	3600	3⅛	3	3⅛	3⅜
40½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	200	37	36½	36½	37⅝
⅝	⅛	..	Elk Horn Coal	410	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
12	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	9	9	9	9
35	15½	6	Engineers P S 5pf	100	28	28	28	..
10⅛	3¾	..	Erie RR	500	9⅜	9	9	9½
12⅛	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¾
9⅝	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	200	9	8½	8½	8¾
3½	⅞	..	Evans Products	200	3¼	3	3¼	3½
			—F—					
6	1	..	airbanks pf	10	5	5	5	5½
5½	2½	..	Fairbanks pf ct	100	5	1½	1½	5½
9¾	2½	..	Fairbanks Morse	1400	9⅞	9¾	9½	9½
30	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	30	30	30	30½
2½	⅝	..	Fashion Park	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
3¾	⅞	..	Fed Screw W	100	2⅝	2¾	2¾	3⅛
3⅞	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
25½	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	800	23	22¼	22⅛	23

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 20	Last May 19
20⅝	9¼	.40	Firestone T & R	200	19⅜	18½	18⅝	19
72½	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	200	70¾	70¾	70¾	70¾
69¼	43	2½	First Nat Stores	600	58½	58½	58¾	59
11	2½	..	Follansbee B	600	10	9¾	10	9½
16⅜	6½	..	Foster-Wheeler	1800	15¼	14⅜	14⅝	15¼
22⅜	13¾	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	900	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21¼
4	¾	..	Fox Film A	400	3	3	3	3
33¼	18½	2	Freeport Texas	1900	30⅞	29¾	29¾	31
10¾	9	..	Fuller pr pf	10	10	10	10	..
			—G—					
12	6½	..	Gamewell	40	11¼	11	11	11
7½	2⅝	..	GenAm Inv	300	6½	6⅜	6⅜	6½
27⅞	13¼	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	4300	27¼	25⅝	25¾	26½
15	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	4300	14⅜	13⅝	14	14¼
18⅞	13	2	Gen Baking	2000	16⅛	16¼	16¼	16¼
8¼	2½	..	Gen Bronze	2300	8	7⅞	7⅞	7¾
5⅜	1¼	..	Gen Cable	1000	5⅜	5	5	5
11⅜	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	500	10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
21⅞	8½	..	Gen Cable pf	100	20½	19	19	21
21¼	10½	.40	Gen Electric	10300	19¾	19	19¼	19½
33⅜	21	1.60	Gen Foods	2300	31½	30¾	30⅞	31⅞
1½	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	700	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
56¼	35½	3	Gen Mills	500	54⅜	53½	53½	54½
20½	7	..	Gen Motors	33000	23½	22½	22½	23¾
84	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	500	83½	83¾	83½	84
5¾	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	300	5	5	5	5¾
10½	5½	..	Gen Out Ad A	300	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
9	3¼	..	Gen Print Ink	20	8¾	8	8¾	8⅝
4½	2	..	Gen Pub Service	100	4	4	4	4
34	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	700	32½	30	31	32¾
17⅜	⅜	..	Gen Realty	2300	1¾

Financial: News and Comment

Primary Purpose Of Public Works To Help Industry

Increase Employment and Enhance Purchasing Power of Consumer

The Administration's public works program, as thus far outlined, does not in itself appear to furnish the basis for speculation in the securities of companies that may participate in orders, observes the Standard Statistics Company, of New York, in a survey which continues in part:

"The primary object in releasing $1,500,000,000 or more of such projects is to increase employment as rapidly as possible and thus enhance consumer purchasing power. An enormous potential demand for labor and materials, therefore, appears imminent when legislation has been effected and details of the program announced.

"However, as it is the avowed intention of the Government to adhere to the principle of a balanced budget, public works projects will tend to be of a self-liquidating character. Thus, a construction or processing tax, of a nature not yet determined, undoubtedly will be imposed on suppliers for the purpose of amortizing construction bonds.

"Increased sales to the Government by contributing companies will not be fully reflected in expanding profits at the outset, therefore, because the lower overhead costs resulting from higher operating ratios will be largely offset by the processor's tax.

"Actual release of the public works program should prove beneficial to all industry through increased activity in manufacturing and distribution, but the heaviest demand will probably develop for the following materials: Cement, lumber, steel plates, steel reënforcing, structural steel, cast iron, galvanized pipe, pumps, copper wire, heating equipment, refrigerating equipment, elevators, incinerators, plumbing materials, paint materials, electrical generators, meters, insulators, circuit breakers, motors, transformers, condensers, electric utility services, and gas utility services.

"Investment policy in the securities of construction materials and equipment companies should be guided not only by the intrinsic merit of an individual company, but by the degree to which public expenditures serve to stimulate demand from general commercial sources. In the final analysis, prospective profits will emanate primarily from private buying."

Dutch and German Trade Difficulties Being Smoothed Out

AMSTERDAM, Holland—Recent negotiations between the Netherlands and Germany conducted in Berlin relating to the regulation of commercial relations have resulted in a smoothing away of difficulties and in the attenuation of German restrictions and tariffs on Dutch imports, against which the Dutch have granted a lowering of the rate of interest by 1½ per cent on the credits granted to Germany.

Under the new regulations, which are incorporated in a treaty for one year, the Dutch imports into Germany of different agricultural and horticultural products, especially bacon, eggs and cheese, have been put on a contingent basis which varies often from about 50 to 60 per cent of imports in 1932, while several reductions, by as much as 50 per cent, on import duties have been granted.

As a compensation the Dutch have reduced the rate of interest of the 140,000,000 florin (56,000,000 gold dollars) trade credit granted to Germany in 1920 from 5½ per cent to 4 per cent.

Moreover, both parties agreed not to take any measures which could further impair the imports of coal. The Netherlands however reserved for itself the right to ration the German imports, while guaranteeing Germany an import equal to that of 1932.

Deposit Accounts Of First National Bank

The First National Bank of Boston has furnished the comptroller of the currency the following information in compliance with his request to all national banks in the country to give the number and aggregate balances of all deposit accounts segregated into groups.

The deposit accounts of The First National Bank in its Boston offices with balances not exceeding $2500 number 207,045 with aggregate balances of $63,096,000. The number of such accounts with balances exceeding $2500 but not over $5000 is 7790 with aggregate balances of $26,983,000.

The number of depositors with balances between $5000 and $10,000 is 4055 with aggregate balances of $27,536,000. There are 3169 depositors with balances between $10,000 and $50,000 with aggregate balances of $68,383,000 and the number of depositors with balances over $50,000 is 1068 with aggregate balances of $235,272,000.

The total number of active deposit accounts is 223,127.

Youngstown Sheet Gains

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, May 20—Six of 12 open-hearth furnaces will be melted at Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company's Campbell plant the coming week a gain of one, and operation of its properties in this district will be several points above the current 24 per cent level.

Checker Cab Manufacturing

Checker Cab Manufacturing Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $77,274 after taxes and charges, compared with a net loss of $159,853 in the first quarter of 1932.

Highway Rail Bus For Bessemer Road

Akron, Ohio, May 20

TWIN COACH CORP. of Kent, Ohio, in a few days will ship its first highway-rail pneumatic tire coach to Bessemer & Lake Erie at Greensburg, Penna., to be used on a branch where previously steam train service has been maintained at great expense. The coach is a 12-passenger unit.

For passenger, express, mail and freight services, these buses can leave the rails at towns and cities through which they pass, taking any definite route through the town, picking up pay-load at natural assembly points as highway buses now do, returning to the rails at point of departure over which they would run to the next destination.

Carloadings Show Good Rise for The Week Ended May 13

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Loadings of revenue freight reported by the railroads of the country to the American Railway Association for the week ended May 13 showed today an increase over the previous year for the first time in several years.

The total of 531,095 cars was an increase of 13,835 over the like week in 1932, although it still was 215,962 under the like week in 1931. It was 7276 cars above the week ended May 6, this year.

All commodities with the exception of less than carlot freight showed increases over the corresponding week last year. Miscellaneous freight loaded was 198,811 cars, an increase of 7745 over the preceding week and 6610 above the corresponding week in 1932; less than carlot merchandise 164,374, an increase of 31 cars over the preceding week but 17,188 below last year; grain and grain products 38,947, a decrease of 465 below the preceding week but 10,421 over last year and 2455 over the like week in 1931; forest products 20,024, increase 857 and 1241; ore 6724, increase 958 and 4131; coal 81,046, increase 4381 and 7518; coke 3728, increase 247 and 712; livestock 17,441, a decrease of 478 from the preceding week but 390 above the like week last year.

The movement of grain, livestock and materials going into the making of steel which started several weeks ago continued during the week of May 13, although there was a slight dropping off of grain and grain products and livestock as compared to the week ended May 6.

The movement held up fairly well in the western districts, grain and grain products loadings for the week of May 13 totaling 26,360 cars in that section alone, an increase of 8448 over the like week last year, and livestock in the western districts totaled 13,827 cars, an increase of 674 over the like week last year.

The report of the car-service division of the American Railway Association says that all districts reported increases in the total loading of all commodities, compared with the like week in 1932, except the eastern, Allegheny and central western districts, which reported reductions.

All districts reported reductions when compared with the like week in 1931.

Dollar Steady On Foreign Exchange

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—The American dollar today well maintained gains induced through reports from New York that attempts might be made to stabilize currency before the world economic conference convenes, and more favorable influences in the international situation.

Moving narrowly in a quiet market, the dollar closed at $3.86¾, just a trifle from the opening figure of $3.86.

PARIS, May 20 (AP)—Heavy buying today reflected the belief of brokers that the American dollar soon will be stabilized and also mirrored confidence in its strength.

The dollar opened at 22.25 francs, rose to 22.35 and then steadied at 22.25.

Grain Values Drop On Good Weather Reports

CHICAGO, May 20 (AP)—Downturns in grain prices early today accompanied selling based on favorable reports of weather conditions in the spring crop territory. Prospects of clearing weather in the corn belt were also a bearish factor.

Opening ¾-1 cent lower, wheat afterward held near the initial limits. Corn started unchanged to ⅜ off and subsequently sagged all around.

Opening prices were: Wheat—July, 71⅛@⅜; Sept., 72@72¼; Dec., 74⅝@½. Corn — July, 45¼@⅝; Sept., 47¼; Dec., 48⅜@½. Oats—July, 25¼; Sept., 25½@⅝.

Washing Machine Sales Up

CHICAGO, May 20 (AP)—Household washing machine factory sales in April totaled 54,184 units, an increase over 1932 figures for the fourth successive month. J. R. Bohnen, secretary of the American Washing Machine Manufacturers' Association, said today: "April was the industry's best month since October, 1931, with the exception of September, 1932."

Rubber Plant Busy

NAUGATUCK, Conn., May 20 (AP)—Reemployment of about 600 persons in the local footwear plants of the United States Rubber Company was forecast by officials who expect a stepping-up of production in July and August. A five-day week also is looked for during the summer. There are 3200 persons employed at present on sheet schedules.

New England Public Service

AUGUSTA, Me., May 20—Power output by New England Public Service Company, operating in northern New England, was up 8.8 per cent last week over the corresponding week last year. The gain in the previous week had been 6 per cent. This makes the fourth consecutive week of increased production over corresponding weeks of 1932.

Anglo-Persian Oil Co. Obtains New Concession

Extension of 32 Years for the Payment of Larger Government Royalties

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Anglo-Persian Oil Company has obtained an extension of 32 years in the duration of its concession in return for the payment of larger royalties to the Persian Government according to the terms of a new agreement signed in Teheran on April 30.

The original concession ran for 60 years from May 28, 1901. The new concession also runs for 60 years from 1933, after which the company's property in Persia reverts to the Persian Government. Instead of a royalty of 16 per cent based on profits, the Anglo-Persian Oil Company will henceforward pay 4s. a ton on all oil sold in Persia or exported. An additional 20 per cent of the net profits, after payment of £671,000 to the ordinary shareholders, is to be handed over to the Persian Government, plus 20 per cent of any sums given to shareholders from the general reserve or accumulated in the general reserve at the time the concession expires or is surrendered.

Formerly the Anglo-Persian had the sole right to search for and sell petroleum products over the whole of Persia except the five northern provinces. This area is now to be reduced by a half. After 1938, it will be cut down still further to 100,000 square miles. The total area of the country is 628,000 square miles. The company also loses its exclusive right to a pipe line as from May 1.

These changes are held in some quarters to foreshadow an attempt by the Persian Government to interest other concerns in the possibility of winning oil from Persia. But it is pointed out that the Anglo-Persian has had ample opportunity in the last 30 years to see what the prospects are, so that there is probably a very good reason for its having decided against trying to work other areas.

As to the pipe line, it is assumed here that the Persian Government is thinking mainly of the five northern provinces which were never included in the Anglo-Persian concession. This area is believed by some authorities to contain an extension of the Caucasian oil field in Soviet Russia. But experts consider a pipe line from North Persia would be a difficult engineering proposition because in whichever direction it ran (except toward the Soviet port of Baku) it would have to cross several mountain passes, each of which is over 6000 feet.

Many Connecticut Industries Show Greater Activity

HARTFORD, Conn., May 20—Connecticut industries are experiencing a lively pick up, especially in textile, hatting and metal trades. Hundreds of employees have been recalled by textile manufacturers. Lawton Mills of Plainfield has recalled 300 and now employs 850 on full time, with prospect for increased activity and higher prices.

Cheney Brothers of South Manchester resumed 48-hour week schedules in the velvet department last week. Seasonal trade has continued a month longer than recent years. Hockanum Mills, women's wear, at Rockville, is operating at capacity and anticipates higher prices. Russell Manufacturing Company of Middletown, webbing and automotive products, has increased its working force 25 per cent in two months.

The hatting industry at Danbury is operating at capacity and anticipates a busy period because of the prospect of price advances. Prices have not been advanced yet, as manfacturers had substantial stock on hand. George M. MacLachlan Hat Company and Mallory Hat Company report heavy booking of orders. Production on fall lines has been undertaken and plants are operating at capacity with full working forces.

Market Opinions

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: From a stock market point of view, averages are now in an aggressive stage, in contrast to the usual defensive positions of the last 3½ years. The Dow-Jones industrial average has broken through the high of last September, while the rail average is within striking distance. This change in itself is a vital force in changing sentiment.

Clark, Childs & Keech, New York: Until the market can show better response to better news, until the rails will indicate that they are to move ahead from this level, with much greater force and volume, a sideline position seems to be the more desirable one for the present.

Josephthal & Co., New York: If the selling should dry up early today, quick traders might try to catch a turn on the upside on the theory that another attempt to put the rails through their September top will be made.

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Although the rail shares have retraced part of the ground gained, following their approach to the September tops, we expect they will experience no difficulty in moving forward again over the week-end to higher levels in anticipation of the carloadings report due to be published this morning.

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Under the stimulus of constantly improving evidence from the world of business the market has continued its upward march. The majority of commonly accepted indices of activity have reached or gone above the levels of a year ago. But in contrast to that period, when the chief buoy was hope, the market now can rest on a foundation of actual industrial improvement.

Paine, Webber & Co., Boston: We are bullish on the broad trend of prices, believing business recovery this fall will be very sharp and that stocks in investments accounts should be retained, but would liquidate trading accounts at present levels with intention of repurchasing after a corrective reaction has placed the market in a stronger position.

Crude Oil Deliveries

Crude oil deliveries in April by nine pipe line companies representing the Standard Oil group totaled 8,955,355 barrels, a daily average of 231,845, compared with 7,011,083 and a daily average of 226,164 in March. In April, 1932, deliveries totaled 8,334,362 barrels, a daily average of 277,812.

Business Advance Solid, With Progress More Than Seasonal

Practically Every Industry Shares in Rise—Indices of Basic Activities Above Last Year—Purchasing Power Up as Wage Increases Multiply

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 20—The subsidence of the first flare of inflation excitement has enabled a more studied view to be taken of the solid gains which had been made in many directions, even before the stimulus of artificial measures had been adopted as a succor to commercial activity, says Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., in its weekly review.

Despite the improvement of both trade and industry since the early part of April, the reports this week of further expansion were more numerous, and indications of sustained gains were more convincing, although the movement forward was at a slower pace.

Business in general now has assumed dimensions wider than seasonal and has progressed to such a degree that it is becoming the exception to find a report from any section of the country which does not enumerate at least a few trades in which production and distribution have risen from the point at which they stood at the beginning of the quarter.

Each week the reports reveal multiplying evidence of the broadening of purchasing power by the recent price advances, the continued expansion of industrial operations, and the new fields being opened by governmental work.

Employment in the steel, automobile, rubber and certain other industries has increased as much as 100 per cent during the last two months, while the recent advances in agricultural products have given the farmers approximately a billion dollars more to spend, exclusive of the funds which have been provided by the farm bill. While the check to the downward economic swing may not be reflected, as yet, in wide reëmployment, further reductions are appearing weekly in the number of applications for relief in many of the large industrial centers.

Basic Indices Point Up

During the last three weeks retailers in many parts of the country have announced that they are recording small profits, after more than two years of deficit operation. Doubtless, the rigid economies put into effect since 1930, together with the low levels at which inventories of unsold goods have been held, will help both large and small concerns to increase their profits steadily, even though sales may continue under the total recorded in more prosperous times.

The early returns on April retail sales bear out the steadily-gaining weekly volume which was recorded during that month. With the exception of the final week, retail prices persisted at a low level all through April, so that the increased dollar volume was indicative of a strong rise in unit turnover.

The higher level of business activity now is beginning to be registered with more surety by the indices of the basic industries, electric power production crossing boldly the line on last year's chart, while car loadings are almost 2 per cent over the total of the previous week and above the figures of the year preceding for the first time in 1933, breaking definitely the decline which has persisted since 1929.

Consumer Demand Expands

Steel operations now are double the rate of March, rising to the highest level since the spring of 1931, and all ramifications of the automobile industry are at the peak for the year.

For the first time since 1929, lumber output has exceeded that in the corresponding week of the year preceding, while the rubber industry has strengthened its statistical position during the last 30 days.

The business activity barometer of Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., now has climbed to 54.6 per cent of the 1928-30 average, from 53.4 last week, marking the eighth successive weekly rise in this series.

The return of better shopping weather enabled retail stores to increase the sales totals, which have been mounting so rapidly since the early part of April. Unit sales for the week ran ahead of the comparative record of last year, with the spread between this and last year's totals narrowed to the smallest degree in the last three years.

A Window in Wall Street

Silver to the Fore

THAT silver will be an important topic at the world parley is already understood. Yet it obtained slight attention from the experts who framed the draft agenda. They rejected national bimetallism as unsafe and international bimetallism as impracticable. They did not even favor the addition of silver to the legal reserve of central banks. They recommended, however, a discussion as to the ways and means of enlarging subsidiary silver coinage in countries where bank notes of small denomination were in circulation. This is a mild suggestion compared to those that the American delegation will undoubtedly push. For the possibility of doing something for silver is one of the greatest attractions drawing the United States to the World Economic Conference. One of the delegates so far chosen is Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, who, since he hails from Nevada, is extremely silver-minded. If there should be any disposition to let the white metal slip out of sight, Senator Pittman may be depended upon to bring it back into view.

One Suggestion

A proposal that the United States may advance at the parley would extend the conference experts' suggestion for more subsidiary silver coinage to one for the adoption of silver as backing for a certain percentage or a certain class of currency in circulation. This is only a vague outline of the scheme. But, I understand, it is rapidly taking shape, and may be proposed by Senator Pittman. The theory back of it is the same as that which rules in the case of existing silver certificates circulating in the United States. These circulate side by side, and are interchangeable with all other forms of currency. Yet they are convertible only in silver, dollar for dollar, and the silver in a silver dollar is worth only about 30 cents in gold. There is about $400,000,000 of silver certificates in circulation in the United States, or about 7 per cent of total currency outstanding.

Other Proposals

Senator Pittman also hopes to help silver by persuading the nations to restore the purity of their silver coinage. In 1920 the British Government decided as an economy measure to reduce the silver content of its subsidiary coinage by about two-fifths. Instead of being nine-tenths pure, silver coins were made only five-tenths pure, the remainder being alloy. Other nations followed suit. As a result, they had a good deal of surplus silver on their hands, and started to sell it on world markets in competition with mined silver. This was one cause, according to the silver industry, for the drop of silver prices ahead of that of other prices. It also accounted, it is said, for their steeper drop. The competition from silver thus saved by government was intensified when other stores of government silver came on the market from recruits to the gold standard in the Orient. India, for example, still has a great surplus of unusable treasury silver. Senator Pittman has not lately mentioned this stock, but even if he accomplished nothing else than an agreement as to the disposal of it, he would have done a great deal for silver.

Roosevelt-Soong Statement

Mr. T. V. Soong has agreed with President Roosevelt that the price of silver should be "enhanced and stabilized." The United States requires the enhancement. China requires the stabilization. Theoretically, low prices for silver help China's exports and hamper China's imports. But stable silver would assist both exports and imports. Since China is on a silver standard, the price of silver constitutes the exchange between Chinese currency and world currency, and exchange stability is a prime essential in reviving world trade.

Foreign Trade

Figures of American foreign trade for the first month since the United States suspended the gold standard are more than ordinarily interesting. Exports in April were down 3 per cent from those in March and more than 22 per cent from those in April last year. Imports dipped 6 per cent below the March figure and 30 per cent below that for April, 1932. Not much support can be obtained from these figures for the theory that having left the gold standard, the United States would find a new stimulus for its exports. The last sentence in the paragraph above rules—namely, that exchange stability is a prime essential in increasing trade.

War Debts

It must not be forgotten that some revision has already been offered on at least the June installment of around $145,000,000 of the war debts. The inflation act provides for the receipt from the war debtors of $200,000,000 in silver at 50 cents an ounce. Silver is now selling around 35 cents. Thus the debtors could supply silver bought at 35 cents and have it count at 50 cents, a reckoning which would be equivalent to a 30 per cent write-down. Moreover the war debts are payable in dollars. The contract, it is true, calls for gold dollars. But several precedents have already been established whereby gold dollar debts have been paid in paper dollars. At present exchange rates for the dollar, the debtors would then have to supply about 15 per cent less in their own currency than heretofore. Say that, in total, an allowance of 40 per cent of the June instalment has been offered. Does that satisfy the war debtors? Judging from today's reports from Rome, no. The war debtors still expect a "Lausanne" reduction. That is 90 per cent, and on the debts as a whole, not simply on the June installment. H. B. E.

Sharp Advance In Construction And Wholesale Prices

Labor Department Reports Good Building Activity —Employment Rises

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—A sharp upward movement in building construction activity and a rise in wholesale prices were reported today by the Labor Department.

This news followed reports of reviving business and a slight increase in employment which came during the week from Secretaries Woodin and Perkins and the advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board.

The Labor Department's survey was based on April 15 figures. At the same time a decrease of one-tenth of 1 per cent in retail food prices was shown.

Indicated expenditures for building construction during the month ended April 15; based on reports from 778 cities, were 21.2 per cent higher than on March 15.

"The 1933 increase of April over March was greater than the increases shown in comparing these months in any of the previous three years," the department said. "Comparing April, 1933, with March, 1933, there was an increase of 29.4 per cent in the number and an increase of 10.3 per cent in the estimated cost of new residential buildings. New non-residential buildings increased 44.7 per cent in number and 43.4 per cent in indicated expenditures."

Comparing 352 identical cities, the report said there was a decrease of 41.2 per cent in the number of new residential buildings and a decrease of 32.2 per cent in the number of non-residential construction during the year.

The various agencies of the Federal Government awarded contracts during April for buildings to cost $4,720,642, an increase of nearly $1,500,000 as compared with March but more than $7,000,000 less than in April, 1932.

The index number of wholesale commodity prices showed an increase from March to April, the second successive advance in recent months and the first in the monthly index between the two months since 1928. This index which included 784 commodities weighted according to importance and based on the average prices for the year 1926 as 100, averaged 60.4 for April compared with 60.2 for March and 65.5 in April of last year.

An even further gain was shown in the latest weekly report. The index on May 13 stood at 62.3 as compared with 61.9 on May 9. The retail index showed an average decrease of about one-tenth of 1 per cent on April 15 as compared with a month previous, and an average decrease of about 12¾ per cent since April, 1932.

Commodity Price Trend Still Up

The bureau of labor statistics of the United States Department of Labor announces that its index number of wholesale prices for the week ended May 13 stands at 62.3, as compared with 61.9 for the week ending May 6, showing an increase of approximately six-tenths of 1 per cent. These index numbers are derived from price quotations of 784 commodities, weighted according to the importance of each commodity and based on average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0

The accompanying statement shows the index numbers of groups of commodities for the weeks ending April 15, 22, 29 and May 6 and 13, 1933.

	April			May	
	15	22	29	6	13
All commodities	60.3	60.4	61.5	61.9	62.3
Farm products	44.5	44.6	46.4	47.8	49.0
Foods	55.7	56.2	58.1	58.2	59.1
Hides&lthr prod	68.3	69.1	71.8	73.3	75.8
Textile products	50.9	51.4	52.4	53.7	54.0
Fuel and lighting	62.6	62.4	62.5	62.1	61.3
Metals&met pdts	76.9	76.8	77.6	77.5	77.9
Building matls	70.4	70.2	70.5	70.6	70.8
Chem and drugs	71.2	71.3	72.0	72.4	72.6
H'sefurng goods	72.2	72.2	72.3	71.7	71.8
Miscellaneous	57.9	57.7	58.6	58.8	59.0

The purchasing power of the dollar last week declined to $1.605 from $1.615 the previous week, based on the 1926 average.

Radio Circuit With China

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 20—A new direct radiotelegraph circuit connecting the United States with China was opened yesterday between the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company's San Francisco station and that of the Chinese Government Radio Administration at Shanghai. Messages were exchanged by officials of the Chinese Government radio and telegraph administrations and officers of the Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company and the International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation. The new circuit is to operate 24 hours a day and all classes of telegraph service are available.

Liquid Carbonic Corporation Loss

Liquid Carbonic Corporation for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, reports net loss, after all charges including depreciation and federal income taxes, of $682,286, compared with a net income in the preceding 12 months of $896,099.

American Ship & Commerce

American Ship & Commerce Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $50,841 after expenses and interest, compared with a net loss of $51,113 in the first quarter of 1932.

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Silas Strawn Says Business Is Better

Washington, May 20

SILAS H. STRAWN, vice-president and chairman of the American committee to the International Chamber of Commerce meeting at Vienna, after discussing the agenda of the convention with President Roosevelt, declared that business generally is picking up.

With his company, Montgomery Ward & Co., Mr. Strawn says the improvement in retail stores has been greater than in the mail order business.

Mr. Strawn sails for Vienna today.

Steady Consumer Demand Needed In Textile Industry

NEW YORK, May 20—A rebirth of hope has followed the recent expansion of activity in the textile industry, but trade analysts say that if the upturn is to continue it must be confirmed over the next few months by increased consumer demand.

The spurt has been paralleled and stimulated to a large extent, it is said, by a sharp recovery in raw fiber prices. Also the boom in yarns and fabrics is believed to have reflected inflation developments. These developments caused buyers to cover forward requirements as a hedge against higher commodity levels.

The volume of advance orders, it is reported, is sufficient to maintain expanded production schedules through the remainder of the half-year. Semiannual reports of most mills, consequently are expected to mirror the improvement. Since operations and prices during the second quarter of last year reached one of the lowest points in history, comparisons with that period are expected to be unusually favorable.

The more conservative textile producers, while elated over recent gains, point out that this betterment has been essentially a primary market movement rather than an expansion in consumer demand. It is stressed that, unless the ultimate user begins to increase his purchases, any estimate of the continuation of the upswing would be difficult.

Moody's Indices Show Improving Trend Continues

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—Statistics appearing during the past week indicated a rising business tendency, according to Moody's index figures for freight car loadings, electric power production, and steel ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged:

	Car l'd'gs	Elec.	Steel	Comb.
Latest week	52.7	96.8	34.7	61.4
Prev. week	52.3	94.8	32.2	59.8
Month ago	52.2	92.4	21.7	55.4
Year ago	51.4	94.7	27.3	57.8
1933 high	57.8	99.1	34.7	61.4
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average—100)

Less Planting of Grain By Farmers in Dominion

OTTAWA, May 20—Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports farmers on May 1 intended to seed 1,475,000 acres less spring wheat than last year. Acreage for 1933 is estimated at 25,171,000 acres. At the end of April spring wheat seeding in Manitoba was 22 per cent completed, Saskatchewan 13 per cent and Alberta 10 per cent or much less than last year.

Reduction in Manitoba is expected to be 214,000 acres, Saskatchewan 777,000 and Alberta 484,600. Spring wheat acreage for 1933 is estimated at 25,171,000 acres for all Canada, compared with 26,646,000 last year. Intended acreage to oats is 13,250,000, compared with 13,148,000 in 1932; spring rye 146,000 acres, compared with 159,000.

Walworth Company's Assets

Balance sheet of Walworth Company, dated March 31, 1933, shows total current assets $5,075,390, including cash of $459,486. Current liabilities were $1,401,029, indicating net working capital of $3,674,361. Notes payable totaled $715,900. As of Dec. 31, 1932, current assets totaled $5,267,336, including $467,614 cash. Current liabilities were $1,277,987, making net working capital $3,989,349. Notes payable at the year-end were $715,900.

American Hide & Leather Co.

American Hide & Leather Co. has advanced prices of all side upper leather one cent a foot, effective immediately. This makes the total advance from the low prices of six or eight weeks ago, five cents a foot, or about 50 per cent. Calf leather prices were raised one cent a foot by this concern Thursday.

Shipments Of Copper Show A Good Increase

Producers Encouraged by General Consumption—Seek Disposal Plan

NEW YORK, May 20—Copper shipments in the domestic market and abroad have shown a gratifying increase in volume during the last two months or so.

This has enabled foreign producers to increase their output appreciably without increasing stocks. Here output has been sufficiently below consumption, so that fair inroads have been made into stocks of refined copper. This distinct increase in domestic consumption of brass and copper products has not been confined to a few industries, but is quite general and has been so persistent that producers are greatly encouraged.

This, together with the Administration's industry control bill, makes it begin to apear that through the coöperation of the Federal Government and by the powers it will have under the bill, provided it passes Congress, real progress can be made in solving the difficulties of the copper industry.

Many in the industry feel that the way is being opened so that an orderly method of disposing of the domestic stocks of copper can be agreed upon by producers at the same time that prices are advanced to a level that will permit copper companies to make a better financial showing.

Many feel that if some definite plan can be developed satisfactory to the majority of the producers, some agreement can be arrived at with foreign producers for disposal of some domestic stocks of refined copper abroad as well as here.

It is rather generally realized that the copper industry cannot obtain strong price levels, either abroad or here, until stocks of refined copper are much lower than at present. Domestic stocks of copper are around 1,300,000,000 pounds, while probably 400,000,000 pounds of copper are held abroad.

Youngstown Pressed Steel

YOUNGSTOWN, May 20 — Youngstown Pressed Steel Company, Warren, Ohio, is operating at 50 per cent of normal capacity and 20 per cent higher than the average in April, which was the most profitable month for the company since 1930.

Machinery Manufacturer
The story of my opportunities and experiences in stores management, including ledgers, purchasing and production, accompanied by "Principles of Stores Management" may be had upon request. Box N-46, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Five Cent Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Saving Bank	June 3
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
Brockton Savings Bank	June 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20

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G. W. R. Paddington Station, London, W. 2, England
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Book Reviews and Literary News

South American Contrasts

Eight Republics in Search of a Future, by Rosita Forbes. London: Cassell. 8s. 6d.

BOOKS on South America have become suddenly the fashion, and the Argentine reporter is aware of the fact: "Keyserling made South America feel elemental and the Prince of Wales made it feel successful; if Morand disturbed it by seeing niggers where there should be none and Hoover played spillikins with its finances, Noel Coward kept it guessing, and was, therefore, immensely popular." Miss Rosita Forbes decided on this last technique. "But haven't you any ideas at all?" said the reporter in despair. "Not on the Argentine," she replied. In point of fact she had many ideas about the whole continent and the surprising thing is that this insuppressible traveler, whom we had thought devoted mainly to a kind of Garden of Allah journalism, has written one of the best objective general impressions of South America we have seen.

Her manner sometimes recalls that of O. Henry, who would have been the ideal Sancho Panza to the Cuuninghame Graham Quixote: "After leaving Tres Lagaos, locks cease to function, petrol rises rapidly to three shillings and fourpence a gallon, grass is shorter and hats smaller." With M. André Siegfried she notes the rising of a middle class between the declining feudal landowners and the manual workers. This middle class is to be the bulwark against Communism, which, however, completely dominates the universities where the middle classes are educated!

* * *

But the whole continent is one of contrasts and anomalies. Uruguay, a highly organized country, appears to be the ideal Socialist state. Its shops are of the Midi and the sentiments expressed in them suggest "a mixture of Tolstoy and Sinclair Lewis." But Uruguay is crowded with "over-educated" people who cannot get jobs. Justice is good and there is little corruption; yet in this enlightened country unions blackmail industry on racketeering lines. Paraguay on the other hand, Russia's chosen land, has resisted Socialism and Communism completely. Paraguay, we may note, is a matriarchate in which women preponderate and do all the work, while the men remembering perhaps that their happy position as a pampered minority dates from their decimation in the wars of the previous generation pawn all their belongings and march to the new wars in the Chaco with the patriotic intent of keeping their numbers down.

Brazil, for the moment, lives on the memory of the coffee booms, but is in the happy situation of being a country blessed by phenomenal fertility. What does the bankruptcy of industry matter when one can live for next to nothing on the leaves of the trees?

* * *

Miss Forbes's chapters on Brazil and the Argentine are of particular interest, and a bolder writer might have propounded from their material the theory that the stability of the South American republics in general is based on the fact that among fabulous riches the majority of these populations follow their Spanish instinct for seeking the minimum on which a man can subsist. She touches upon this in her Argentine chapter, in which she points out that in this Republic of millionaires the colonist, the settler and the laborer work twice as hard as they worked in Europe and live much more poorly. They have exchanged Latin feudalism for a feudalism unequaled in the royalist castles of Hungary. To the Anglo-Saxon, brought up to want more things almost as a matter of duty, the South American minimum is shocking where it is not frightening; and Miss Forbes shares the salesman's faith in the establishment of "more wants" as a means to salvation. It is an unoriginal view.

It is impossible to touch on anything like all the points raised in this shrewd and picturesque book. Indeed, on any page there are enough social and racial problems and anomalies to provide debate for months. One is considering something which is less a continent than a ferment, a bubbling melting-pot determined not on standardization but on variety, and seeking the general form which will provide it.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

For a Co-Operative State

Foundations for the World's New Age of Plenty, by Fred Henderson. London: Gollancz. 3s. 6d. net.

READERS of Mr. Henderson's masterly analysis of present economic conditions in his "The Economic Consequences of Power Production," graphically setting forth that modern power production has liberated to mankind a potential abundance, may suppose, from the title of this little book, that the somewhat vague generalities which concluded his former work have herein been amplified into a more detailed and tangible scheme by which the world's admitted plenty may be converted from an embarrassing menace to a universal satisfaction. If so, they will be disappointed. Once again Mr. Henderson asserts that the only escape from our present confusions is by way of a cooperative commonwealth, and that the only solution of the world's economic difficulties lies in the restoration to the community of its own producing opportunities and command over products.

* * *

This, he tells us, "means community ownership of the natural resources on which production depends, and planned production, carried on as social service, to serve the estimated needs of the community up to the level of the available resources from which these needs can be supplied; resources . . . so illimitable that . . . there is no natural reason why any human life should be without its simple satisfactions, and the fullest security in the enjoyment of them." Of the mechanism by which this coöperative commonwealth is to function and of the practical means by which the community is to control and develop the natural resources it takes over from private ownership, he says nothing.

* * *

But once these limitations are recognized the book is valuable. Its main argument is directed against the belief that currency or credit schemes can, in themselves, better the economic situation. The author argues that the only economic reality is the delivery of actual goods and services for the satisfaction of human needs. However, within the framework of the existing order, the world's current sustenance and working equipment having passed into private ownership, permission to use and consume them is made to appear as payment for further producing service. In order to implement property rights, money is issued to consumers only to finance production. And since ownership gets possession of the entire product subject only to the necessity of disbursing purchasing power to the working community sufficient for maintenance while it produces, the class ratio is determined independently of any monetary procedure. Thus all currency schemes which assume that present confusion can be set right without touching the property claims of which monetary procedure is the symbol and instrument are futile from the point of view of the working community. Mr. Henderson adds:

"The distribution of some form of national dividend direct to consumers is more fundamental than the adjustment of currency and monetary policy. It is a change in the essential social structure. For it is a form of distribution which asserts the community's direct right of user and distributive disposal over the goods it produces. And that, per se, makes null and void all the property rights on which our existing social order is founded."

At The Metropolitan

The Art of the Metropolitan Museum of New York, by David C. Preyer and Dorothy Adlow. Boston: L. C. Page. $5

NOT in any sense is this a museum catalogue. An appraisal, rather, of representative items in the vast Metropolitan collections. It does not even attempt an adjustment to some arbitrary level of æsthetic appreciation, recognizing that no two persons' tastes are alike. Readability it does achieve, through the authors' method of making all their material their own. No faint odor of secondhand opinions hangs over these pages—for Mr. Preyer and Miss Adlow have enough of their own to impart to force them into strict selections of the more significant things. Their analyses have freshness, as if they had worked them out for themselves, checking up as they went with what seems to them the best that is known and thought about their many-sided subject. This method humanizes and makes engrossing even such well-threshed topics as the primitive painters of Italy, France and Holland, and through its very simplifications will give meaning to the Renaissance—a meaning which is so easy to miss in an encyclopædic approach.

* * *

In the chapter on the Egyptian section occurs this quick survey of a whole school, typical of their summaries throughout the book: "In these primitive sculptures we notice the archaic simplicity of design, the action limited to the most severe conventionalism, and a strict conformity to established styles, with little change from the ante-Roman period, which indicates the hierarchical control exercised over art." Like a gesture that takes in a whole roomful of objects is their comment on the Greek terra-cotta figures, to the effect that they are by secondary artists, "but reflecting the spirit of the higher artist."

Swiftly they traverse the history of the various collections. They even make exciting the meaning of the objects in the hall of casts, so dusty and depressing in the ordinary consideration. Rich in connotations are the clues to classicism that they note with every turn of the head. This is their flashing upon Michelangelo: "Rude and unpleasing as his figures sometimes may be, they are never petty or ordinary; and in the essential qualities of sculpture, equilibrium and justness of movement, the exact balance of masses, order, he is absolutely classic; the most classic of all modern masters." Graphically they depict the Roman vulgarization of Greek architecture.

Rodin they define as "a profound student of light and shade. By deliberate amplification of the surfaces of his statues, avoiding dryness and harshness of outline, he secures a radiance of luminosity." In the same way they go through the drawings, touching on masterpieces, and giving a taste of each artist's quality in a vignette. Thus they present Frans Hals as the supreme technician, Rembrandt as the complete artist, Vermeer as the great painter of values of the same color seen under different intensities of light, Joseph Israels's simple humanity. Their discussion of nineteenth-century German painting throws into greater relief the living impulse behind the work of Dürer and Holbein. They decant the strong flavor of El Greco, define the poetic realism of Velásquez, and give a smooth account of the evolution of the French and English schools of landscape and portrait painting.

* * *

In this book we read these just but nevertheless courageous words: "Stuart was a good painter and Copley occasionally did creditable work." "Sully was a better painter than Lawrence, without his elegant foppery or that exquisite flattery." The authors maintain that W. W. Storey's statues are illustrative in a literary sense, that Hiram Powers attained in his figure "California" a quivering contour by firm modeling, that George Gray Barnard achieved visualization of thought in "I feel two natures struggling within me." They did not overlook that obscure but undoubted early sculptural talent, Dr. William Rimmer, and they do not fail to credit Augustus Saint-Gaudens with the rescue of American sculpture from "slavish dependence upon the Italian Renaissance." Sometimes in a paragraph, sometimes in a sentence they set forth the contributions of Hunt, Inness, Robinson, Twachtman, Homer, Ryder, LaFarge, Chase, Sargent. In thoroughgoing chapters they examine the metalwork, ceramics, glass, gems, textiles, and touch on recent acquisitions. An index and nearly 100 illustrations round out this continuously informing book.

E. C. S.

A Poetical Ballet

Reverie of Policeman: A Ballet in Three Acts, by Humbert Wolfe. London: Gollancz. 7s. 6d. net.

MR. HUMBERT WOLFE could never write a verse like this of Edward FitzGerald's on Christmas:

The clerk from drudgery gains a week's relief,
And eats in peace the national roast beef.

That is lucid, but scarcely beautiful. On the other hand, Mr. Wolfe writes:

Do you know the flower? It has no scent,
it blooms once only in a hundred years,
and its long sleeves of cool velvet are bent
backward with tears.

That is beautiful, but, like the whole of "Reverie of Policeman," hardly lucid.

The characters in this poetical ballet are a Gentleman in Evening Dress, who is pursuing down the avenue of 10 years the love that he betrayed; a Satiric Poet, who is another aspect of the Gentleman in Evening Dress; a Ballet Dancer, a Bust of Darwin, a Parrot, a Wireless Set, Seven Imaginary Jackals, an Imaginary Fountain, a Deep and Unpleasant Voice, two Imaginary Robots and a Policeman, who "by mere continuity" establishes "the law and order of love upon their unshakable foundation." Mr. Wolfe himself tells us this in an explanatory preface. We fear that we should never have guessed it for ourselves. This preface, by the way, suggests at times that it is trying to appear profounder than it really is.

But in spite of an obscurity that does not always proceed from an unusual depth of thought, "Reverie of Policeman" amply maintains Mr. Wolfe's reputation. It is full of memorable phrases—"a moment of mercy is a little thing," "the thin enunciation of a dream," "the uncovenanted dawn reproaches me"—which have the stamp of poetry upon them. Some of the verses are very lovely, such, for example, as

O, who can christen
the lights that with a borrowed starshine glisten
out of an alien heaven? Who remembers the titles of the dawn?

or

and greatly beat to mooring after gale,
and greatly strike love's ensign at the mast.

This last verse reminds us how odd it is that a poet who is so cynical at others' expense should be in his own self as sentimental as is Mr. Wolfe. Both sides of his nature are illustrated in "Reverie of Policeman," and much of his satirical writing is extremely clever. There are many verses in the book like the one on a matter of eastern politics.

The Chinese question continues to intrigue
and occupy the leisure of the League.
Today the ninety-first ad hoc Committee,
having resolved that discord was a pity,
remitted the affair (as dinner beckoned)
unanimously to the ninety-second.

Mr. Wolfe's third sonnet gives admirable cause for believing that the word "pretty," as a noun, is inadmissible in poetry.

Keelboat Lore

Mike Fink, King of Mississippi Keelboatmen, by Walter Blair and Franklin J. Meine. New York: Holt. $3.

ALONG with the revived interest in folklore, the regional movement and the flood of reminiscence and biography, there has come a somewhat grim determination to discover and put on the literary map the American folk hero. There is scarcely a legend concerning Jesse James or Billy the Kid, scarcely a tall tale of Davy Crockett or Paul Bunyan or John Henry, in existence or in the making, which has not been ferreted out and preserved in some literary form. And indeed, many of these tales do not suffer in comparison with the exploits of Till Eulenspiegel, Jack the Giant Killer and Robin Hood.

It would be strange, then, if the wild and unquestionably heroic days of the keelboat on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers had not focused in legend in the person of one of its captains. Mike Fink was born in Pennsylvania just before the Revolution began; he drew up to be a famous rifle shot and an efficient Indian fighter at an age when most boys are still in high school. With his powerful physique and his flair for the half-lawless, it was inevitable that he should drift into the alluring life of the keelboatman, making interminable but exciting trips up and down the great inland waterway to the magic city at its mouth. Strength and skill made him a leader among these rough crews, and intelligence eventually made him a captain.

It required strength, skill and intelligence to run the 50-foot boats down the rivers through snags, sandbars and rapids; it required 10 times as much to force them back up against the current by means of poles, sail, oars and even tow ropes from the banks. Those banks were practically unsettled; and fights with Indians, outlaws and sometimes with outraged citizens were commonplace. So commonplace indeed that rough and tumble fighting developed into a social pastime. The pleasures of the keelboatmen were not edifying; they consisted in such larks as wrecking waterfront taverns, breaking up camp meetings, levying on flocks and herds of the scattering settlements for provisions, unbelievable gorges of food and strong drink, and fighting among themselves.

Occasionally, however, an exxploit might be credited on the right side of the ledger, as when Mike Fink and his crew renovated the dread Cave-in-Rock, long the haunt of river pirates and robbers. Among other feats attributed to Mike is that of shooting off a Negro's heel so that the latter might be able to get his foot into a boot; he is also said to have originated the jolly old custom in which two friends shoot tin cups of firewater from each others' heads at a hundred paces. This is the feat which Emerson Hough credits to Jim Bridger and his friends in "The Covered Wagon."

With the coming of steam, keelboating went out of existence on the Mississippi and Mike, seeking congenial surroundings, disappeared in the wilds of the upper Missouri. The end of keelboating also arrested the development of its legends. The folk, no longer interested in its modes of life, soon dropped the oral tradition concerning it. The only sources of keelboat lore extant are contemporary journalistic accounts. Some of these, oddly enough, appear in such refined publications as the "ladies' annuals." Mr. Blair and Mr. Meine have done an excellent job of tracing the historical probabilities through these sources, as well as of clarifying the legends. But Mike never reached and can never reach full stature as a folk hero; he lacks the halo of romantic gallantry, and his deeds, as preserved, are episodes rather than tales. In any case it is, perhaps, as well for the honor of the American frontiersman that the greater part of his exploits are apocryphal.

Grand Hotel

The Open Arms, by D. M. Large. London: Constable. 7s. 6d.

MRS. LARGE, inspired perhaps by the prevailing fashion for writing about hotel life, has contributed to this vein a comic west of Ireland version. The discomfort of Irish hotels is proverbial, but behind their inhospitable exterior one may find a scene alive with dramatic possibilities. This hotel, The Open Arms, springs into being at the instigation of a young Anglo-Irish engineer. Having on an impulse made the suggestion, he becomes alarmed when his hostess, a kindly, motherly but inefficient body, who at first strenuously resists the scheme, suddenly veers round violently in favor of it. With characteristic Irish vigor she sweeps aside all obstacles and embarks on the great enterprise.

There are difficulties by the score. Her husband's love for the crickets in the kitchen, for example, nearly wrecks her plan. If a kitchen range is installed the crickets will leave the house and "good luck" will go with them. Fortunately the crickets favor modern conveniences and so the arrangements mature. Pat Turner, the engineer—now a hotel guest—gets into touch with the great world and in due course four visitors book the vacant bedrooms. The announcement of their impending arrival throws the good landlady into a condition approaching hysteria and her assistant Julia, "the mad hyena," into wild fits of laughter.

None of the visitors is very remarkable, and all, except the tactless and pernickety Aunt Sarah, settle down to enjoy the daily round in a small fishing village. There is the elderly gentleman with a passion for collecting folklore—a figure who has always been popular with the peasants in the West; his daughter; the engineer's mother; two Americans who pathetically "wanted that they should see everything," and one or two others. There is little or no plot. Mrs. Large keeps her comedy going by a series of small events and incidents; she is entertaining, sentimental, humorous, lively and observant. The fun is mostly in the Irishisms and in the unexpectedness of Irish reactions. There is a hint of the Irishman's love of being "agin the law." And Mrs. Large creates that Irish atmosphere so dearly loved by the English which can temporarily inspire them to a kind of aberration in which they deliciously find themselves no longer instinctively on the side of a policeman. There is a George Birmingham quality about the final scenes when the hotel guests help their landlord to outwit the "Guards." This is a merry, kindly book without a trace of malice in it; its good humor is persistent and can scarcely fail to please.

E. M. V.

Professors' Puzzles

The Universe of Science, by H. Levy. New York: Century. $2.

IF one may paraphrase Professor Levy, scientists can be divided into two classifications. One school declares that "there are scarlet elephants at the back of the moon," having proved mathematically that it must be so. The others will have no trafficking with roseate pachyderms until, indeed, they have placed spore and tusk beneath the microscope.

Sir James Jeans may affirm his belief in a universe "best pictured as consisting of pure thought." Sir Authur Eddington and his colleagues may agree. But Professor Levy finds that such conclusions are beyond the domain of scientific research and out of gear with what he conceives as "the real world." Actual experiment rather than erudite conjecture he would make the test of scientific theories. He seeks to rescue his colleagues from the wilderness of abstraction, declaring for example that "there is no such thing as a mere sphere. There are spherical bodies."

In such a frankly materialistic viewpoint Professor Levy touches only part—perhaps the smallest part—of the essentials. What would he say of a child making its first acquaintance with an orange? For the first time the child discovers "roundness." The orange is taken away. What remains? There remains the concept of roundness. It is but an idea. It has no physical form. But surely this conception is as significant as any orange ever grown.

With abstractions in mathematical form where symbols tend to be confused with realities, Professor Levy is even more concerned. From the vantage point of the chair of mathematics at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, he watches his compatriots using a combined "space time of seven dimensions" to represent the inner action of two electrons. Then "what kind of universe," he asks, "will be required to accommodate a simple matchbox?"

A collateral difficulty, Professor Levy finds, is that natural scientists view their medium as a process of isolating continuously smaller and smaller elements. Having pursued and completely isolated the electron, they then proceed to build a concept of the universe upon mathematical enlargement of the behavior of this tiny element. The process "is like analyzing literature into books, books into sentences, sentences into words and words into letters," and then attempting to reconstruct Shakespeare "by the game of word-building."

Professor Levy is on somewhat more general ground in his assessment of the social significance of scientific investigation. He holds that "pure research" cannot be divorced from its practical applications, any more than the study of the chemical attributes of tri-nitro-toluol as an explosive can be separated from the functions it may fulfill in the next war. Yet to ostracize research for its own sake and to press creative thought into the mold of current application would do more than accomplish Professor Levy's aim of setting the feet of physical science upon the ground. It might impede their progress.

Chamberlain and Gladstone

Life of Joseph Chamberlain, Vol. II, by James L. Garvin. New York and London: Macmillan. 21s. net.

THE second volume of Mr. Garvin's life of Joseph Chamberlain covers the political happenings of 1885-1895, when Chamberlain broke with Gladstone over the question of Irish Home Rule.

Chamberlain stood for Irish self-government but he stood also for keeping Ireland integrally associated with Great Britain. Addressing his constituents in Birmingham in 1885 he compared the then existing relations between England and Ireland to those prevailing between the North and the South of the United States in the days of Abraham Lincoln. "If Englishmen," he said, "still possess the courage and the stubborn determination which were the ancient characteristics of the race, and which were so conspicuous in the great American contest, we shall allow no temptation and no threat to check our resolution to maintain unimpaired the effective union of the three kingdoms that owe allegiance to the British Crown."

Gladstone would have gone further in concessions to Irish nationalism. He committed himself to an Irish parliament to be intrusted with the entire management of all legislative and administrative affairs. The difference between him and Chamberlain broke up the Liberal Government of the day. Eight years later is was the occasion of the disappearance from politics of Gladstone himself.

The period was fruitful in other things besides. It saw the evolution of measures of educational and other social reform, now universally valued, but, at the time of their initiation by Chamberlain of the utmost difficulty of achievement.

The Skeleton of a Poem

Elegy in the Manner of a Requiem in Memory of D. H. Lawrence, by Walter Lowenfels. Paris and New York: Carrefour. $3.50.

MR. LOWENFELS defines his own poetic method to perfection in three lines of the present elegy:

I showed to others
the skeleton only
of what the poem had eaten away.

The reader's problem is to fill in the skeleton and thus recreate for himself the poem which exists in the poet's mind. This task is complicated by the fact that the whole elegy consists of lines 4678 to 5184 from Book II of a projected work in several volumes, "Reality Prime," attempting, in the poet's alarming phrase, "a cosmogony of poems." One is therefore denied the larger meaning of the poem, as Mr. Lowenfels defines meaning: the "pattern of the whole experience rather than the specific reference."

Furthermore, it is intended for a choral service: "I have had in mind a form of operatic poem: verse, music, moving design, synchronized on a recording instrument," etc. The music might well give the elegy an emotional body which it undoubtedly lacks at present, at least for the reader who does not share Mr. Lowenfels's personal interests and enthusiasms.

The key to the poem is Lawrence himself. He furnishes not only the theme of the poem, but also its symbolism and at times even its manner. The symbolism is mostly of the Freudian variety familiar to readers of Lawrence, with an occasional borrowing from Mr. T. S. Eliot and a general indebtedness to the anthropologists. Though lacking in emotional and evocative power, this imagery is at least apposite to the "subject," which is Lawrence the man, with the stress laid (as so often by the less mystic members of the Lawrence cult) on the none too pleasant peculiarities of the man's emotional organization.

One hopes that this marks the final stage in the apotheosis of Lawrence. Though Mr. Lowenfels is not an hysterical worshiper, he is unbearably solemn about it all, and his method, with its dependence on music and operatic performance, is suspect. One can agree with Mr. Archibald MacLeish that "a poem should not mean, but be"; but one is not sure that this poem either means or is.

R. P.

The Propagandists

A Review by WILLIS J. ABBOT

The Propaganda Menace, by Frederick E. Lumley. New York: Century. $4.

THERE'S an ancient pleasantry to the effect that "orthodoxy is my doxy and heterodoxy is your doxy." No such play upon words is possible with the much abused term "propaganda," but a very similar thought attaches to it. For propaganda is a systematic, vigorous, convincing effort of someone else to convert the public to his views, while a systematic, vigorous and convincing effort to convert the public to your own views is merely intelligent argument. If your recollections run back 18 years, you will recall how pernicious and despicable was the German propaganda in the United States and how dignified and laudable the ingratiating pleas of the allies!

Professor Lumley, of Ohio State University, has written an impressive book on "The Propaganda Menace." One might wish that he had omitted the last word from the title. Frequently propaganda is not a menace, but a bright promise of better things to come—as for example the propaganda for more leisure and better incomes. But Professor Lumley says "there is no such thing as good propaganda." Yet it may at least be harmless. Let him consider the propagandist efforts of Amos 'n' Andy.

* * *

More than 20 definitions of propaganda are cited by the author, who proceeds to demolish the sufficiency of most of them. Some of the definitions are interesting because of their authors: others for themselves. President Coolidge told the Association of Newspaper Editors that "propaganda seeks to present part of the facts, to distort their relations and to force conclusions which could not be drawn from a complete and candid survey of all the facts." President Hopkins, of Dartmouth College, drops into picturesque metaphor. It is, he says, "the illegitimate child of the publicity family, born of Education as a Mother, and begotten of Special Interest as a father." Mr. Walter Lippmann is brief, and perhaps obscure: Propaganda is "the effort to alter the pictures to which men respond, to substitute one social pattern for another." Mr. Edward L. Bernays, who ought to know, says that "Modern propaganda is a consistent, enduring policy of creating or shaping events to influence the relations of the public to a given enterprise."

* * *

Let it go at that. Nearly 20 more definitions are given but these will suffice. The vital thing is how to resist propaganda. Here we are confronted by the fact that resistance itself becomes propaganda. The Hitlerites, for example, are burning a lot of books in the public squares of Berlin. While it is true that some of the volumes are of a type which one could burn with vastly more pleasure than he could get by reading them, the episode is mainly a bit of propaganda for the Hitler doctrines. And in New York the stern suppression, by Mr. Rockefeller, of the attempted communistic propaganda of Señor Rivera by covering up his paintings and showing him the street is designed, perhaps, to exploit Mr. Rockefeller's own devotion to capitalism. It will probably give vastly more currency to the painter's views than they would have otherwise attained.

Perhaps, afer all, the wisest words in this ponderous volume are those with which it closes: "And so we end with the tentative suggestion that probably man's only lasting protection from propaganda is in learning to think straight. His cure for this pest, and others too, is, like the kingdom of heaven—within him."

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Week-End Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Musicalogues, Moses Smith.
5:30 Clovis Feeteau, baritone.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Announcements; sport review.
6:15 Edward MacHugh, baritone; organ.
6:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:45 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:00 Rodney May, tenor.
7:15 NBC, Everett Marshall; orchestra.
7:30 NBC, Paul Victorine's Orchestra.
7:45 Bill Williams, commentator; piano duo.
8:00 New England Singing Club.
8:15 "With the Coast Guard," Lieut. Vincent Charte.
8:30 NBC, "Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten."
9:00 Voice and violin recital.
9:15 NBC, Gilbert and Sullivan—"The Mikado."
10:00 NBC, Address, Sen. William E. Borah, before Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.
10:30 American Federation of Advertisers; talk; quartet.
10:45 News; announcements; sport review.
11:15 Craigavad, Irish tenor; organ.
11:30 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Debating team.
5:45 NBC, Messner Brothers Orchestra.
6:00 Evening Tattler; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Reese and White, songs.
7:00 Book lovers' talk.
7:15 DeMarco Girls, vocal trio.
7:30 NBC, Elvia Allman, diseuse.
7:45 NBC, "The World Today"; talk.
8:00 NBC, Ortiz Tirado; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, "The Economic World Today."
9:00 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:15 Magazine of the Air; sketch.
9:30 NBC, "K-7"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Saturday Night Dancing Party.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00—NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Duchin Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 CBS, Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "The Motor Parade"
6:30 "Voice of the Piano."
6:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, "Romany Romance."
7:30 Organ recital.
7:45 CBS, "Melody's Headlines."
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
9:15 CBS, Boswell Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Theo Karle; orchestra.
9:45 Lloyd Huntley's Orchestra.
10:15 CBS, "The Forthcoming World Economic Conference," Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

6:00 CBS, Princeton - Penn - Columbia varsity crew race, from Philadelphia.
6:15 "Hits and Encores."
6:30 CBS, "America's Grub Street Speaks."
6:45 CBS, Buddy Wagner's Orchestra.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 National Sojourners talk.
7:30 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Recordings of Victor Symphony Orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor.
9:15 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 CBS, "Saturday Frivolities."

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:45 WHDH Ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

For Sunday

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield 990kc-303m)

9:00 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:45 Organ recital; reports.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Radio City Concert.
1:15 NBC, Travelogue, Malcolm La Prade.
1:30 NBC, Sabbath Reveries.
2:00 NBC, Mystery Tenor; Charles Gilchrist; Czerwonky Ensemble.
2:15 Perkins Boys, vocal trio.
2:30 NBC, "Northwestern Chronicle."
3:00 NBC, National Opera Concert: soloists; orchestra.
4:00 "Nimble Wits," Everett Smith.
4:15 "Laws That Safeguard Society."
4:30 NBC, "Samovar Serenade."
4:45 "Irish Story Teller."
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 NBC, "Pages of Romance"; sketch.
6:00 Announcements; review.
6:15 NBC, Beethoven Cycle, with string quartet.
6:30 "The Unknown Great."
6:45 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
7:00 NBC, Harmonica Rascals.
7:15 NBC, Talk, Dr. Howard Haggard.
7:30 NBC, Great Moments in History sketch, "Samuel Morse and the Telegraph."
8:00 First annual spring festival, New England Singing Clubs, from Symphony Hall.
8:30 NBC, To be announced.
8:45 NBC, "A Century of Progress," Floyd Gibbons.
9:00 NBC, Headliners; Will Rogers; Revelers Quartet; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Walter Winchell.
9:45 New England Council program.
10:00 Industrial Commission talk.
10:15 NBC, Lopez Orchestra; comedians.
10:45 News; announcements.
11:15 Male quartet, Gil Hamlin, director.
11:30 NBC, Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor.
12:30 a. m.—NBC, "Dance Nocturne."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church service.
12:15 p. m.—Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
12:30 Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
1:00 Charles Little, violin; piano.
1:30 NBC, "Folks from Dixie."
2:00 Greek musical program.
2:30 NBC, Pilgrims: chorus.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Hour of Worship.
4:00 NBC, "Fiddlers Three."
4:15 NBC, Vee Lawnhurst; John Seagle.
4:30 NBC, "Temple of Song," chorus.
5:00 NBC, "Impressions of Italy"; soloists; orchestra.
5:30 NBC, Saxophone Octet.
6:30 NBC, "Our American Schools."
7:00 Joseph Livoti, violinist.
7:15 NBC, "Horse Sense Philosophy."
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Newman Orchestra; organ; sextet.
9:00 Felix Fox, pianist.
9:30 NBC, "American Album of Familiar Music"; soloists; piano duo; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, Manhattan Merry-Go-Round.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 Time announcements; news.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

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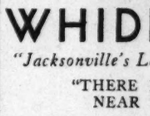

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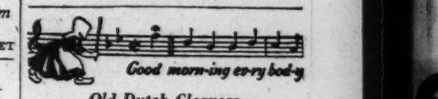

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Junior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis

NINE-YEAR-OLD JUNIOR lives in the red house on the hill—the house that is really a made-over barn, without benefit of lights, running water or furnace heat. In the winter, the wind blows straight through it and sometimes when his parents are away the stove fires go out. Junior's shoes are scuffed and often floppy at the toes, and his clothes are cast-offs usually of a size to fit a much bigger boy.

The grown-ups in the R—— family at the foot of the hill are very fond of Junior. They let him come in at night to hear the radio, to read the "funnies" on the back page of the paper, and sometimes to share a dessert of pie or ice cream with chocolate sauce. Strangely enough, he most often comes about supper time.

The other day the neighborhood school announced a paper sale. Immediately after school, Junior ran down the hill to the R——s' to ask for old papers. He was the first of the "neighborhood gang" to begin soliciting. Knowing that competition was strong among the different grades—there being a prize for the room that collected the most—Mrs. R—— said that he might have most of the big pile in the cellar but that he had better leave a few for Bobby. (Bobby is the next-door neighbor's boy. He is in a different grade and would be sure to come hunting for papers, too.) It was arranged that Junior was to come within a few days to get his share.

In the meantime, there was no call from Bobby.

"We will give them all to Junior," said Mrs. R——. "He was alert enough to come early, so he really deserves them." But when he came, she was too busy to talk to him and sent him down alone after the papers. He would just take them all, of course, as long as she had said no more about Bobby, she thought fleetingly. But when she went down cellar later, she found a neat stack of papers in a convenient spot. Junior had left a generous share—more generous than she herself would have given the less alert Bobby.

Nor was that all. Later in the day Bobby rang the door bell. "Junior said you had some papers for me," he said beaming. Behind Bobby was Junior, who had come to help carry them. His shoes flopped at the toes as he backed his little wagon up to the cellar door, but his brown eyes were interested and happy.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ralph Metcalfe—
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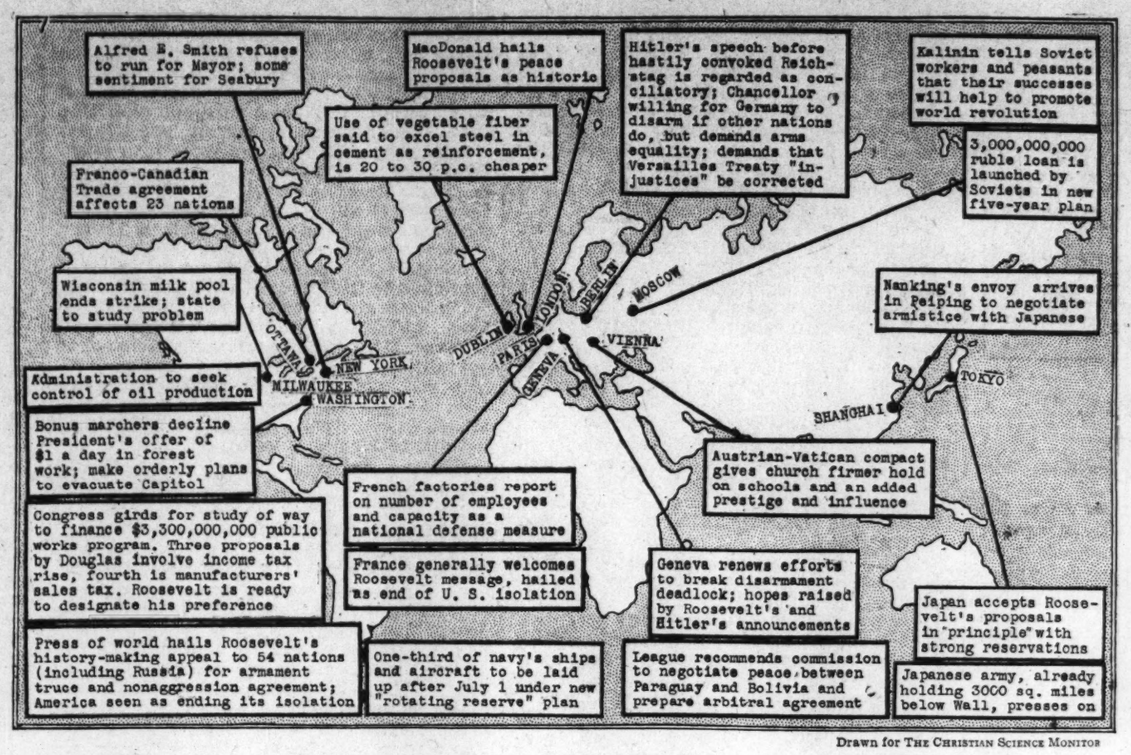
are used daily by airplanes in America.

World News of the Week at a Glance


Alfred E. Smith refuses to run for Mayor; some sentiment for Seabury
MacDonald hails Roosevelt's peace proposals as historic
Hitler's speech before hastily convoked Reichstag is regarded as conciliatory; Chancellor willing for Germany to disarm if other nations do, but demands arms equality; demands that Versailles Treaty "injustices" be corrected
Kalinin tells Soviet workers and peasants that their successes will help to promote world revolution
3,000,000,000 ruble loan is launched by Soviets in new five-year plan
Use of vegetable fiber said to excel steel in cement as reinforcement, is 20 to 30 p.c. cheaper
Franco-Canadian Trade agreement affects 23 nations
Wisconsin milk pool ends strike; state to study problem
Nanking's envoy arrives in Peiping to negotiate armistice with Japanese
Administration to seek control of oil production
Bonus marchers decline President's offer of $1 a day in forest work; make orderly plans to evacuate Capitol
Austrian-Vatican compact gives church firmer hold on schools and an added prestige and influence
French factories report on number of employees and capacity as a national defense measure
Congress girds for study of way to finance $3,300,000,000 public works program. Three proposals by Douglas involve income tax rise, fourth is manufacturers' sales tax. Roosevelt is ready to designate his preference
France generally welcomes Roosevelt message, hailed as end of U. S. isolation
Geneva renews efforts to break disarmament deadlock; hopes raised by Roosevelt's and Hitler's announcements
Japan accepts Roosevelt's proposals in "principle" with strong reservations
Press of world hails Roosevelt's history-making appeal to 54 nations (including Russia) for armament truce and nonaggression agreement; America seen as ending its isolation
One-third of navy's ships and aircraft to be laid up after July 1 under new "rotating reserve" plan
League recommends commission to negotiate peace between Paraguay and Bolivia and prepare arbitral agreement
Japanese army, already holding 3000 sq. miles below Wall, presses on
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
MILWAUKEE
WASHINGTON
DUBLIN
PARIS
LONDON
BERLIN
GENEVA
VIENNA
MOSCOW
SHANGHAI
TOKYO

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

97

If a young man or woman sets out to work his or her way through school I think they should be honored instead of being looked down upon," said the teacher. I remember that one girl who started to school at every opportunity would sell magazine subscriptions".

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Solution of Yesterday's Geographical Cross-Word Puzzle No. 17.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Australia, New Zealand

AUSTRALIA
MELBOURNE
(Continued)

THE WATTLE
FOR TEAS, DINNERS & LUNCHEONS
OPEN EVERY NIGHT
Saturday & Sunday excepted
THE WATTLE MAY BE RESERVED FOR PRIVATE FUNCTIONS
374 LITTLE COLLINS STREET
Melbourne C.1. Tel. C5984 (6 lines)

georgette PTY LTD
ANNOUNCES A NEW....
smart cash department
HATS from 1Guinea.
FROCKS " 3Guineas
HARRINGTON'S Bldg's COLLINS St 266
MELBOURNE Tel-C6722

GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1
TELS. F3645 (2 LINES)
FOR ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF ROSES..
Acclimatized Lemon Trees
Acclimatized Orange Trees
WRITE FOR SPECIAL CATALOGUE

NEW ZEALAND
CHRISTCHURCH

A Fragrant Gift

Potter & Moore's Lavender Water
Good Quality
Good Value
Good Service
In Drapery, Household Furnishings, and Fashion Goods

TOP DIC TOGGERY
CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH

IAN BANKS
MEN'S OUTFITTER
GOUGH'S BLDG., 268 HIGH ST.
CHRISTCHURCH

ELLIS & CO.
TAILORS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN
THE TRIANGLE
277 HIGH ST. CHRISTCHURCH

Miss WATSON
Specialist in evening, street, afternoon frocks, coatees, etc.
Fit, workmanship guaranteed!
HIGH STREET CHAMBERS
272 HIGH STREET

BROOKES
RELIABLE SHOE STORE
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES, Shoe Specialist
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

The Christian Science Monitor's Quotation for Today

WHOEVER has received, on him there is an inexorable behest to give.

—CARLYLE

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Idumæa — Preferably *Id-u-me'-a* (*i* short, *u* as in *unite*, *e* long, *a* as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable).

Sidon—*Si'-don* (long *i*, *o* clipped short).

Beelzebub — *Be-el'-ze-bub* (first and third *e*'s as in *create*, second short, *u* short).

Baal—*Bay'-al* (first *a* long, second clipped short).

Theodicy — Coined in the seventeenth century by Leibnitz, from the Greek *theos*, "God," and *dike*, "right, justice," the combined form expressing "the rightness or justice of God." Unfortunately, Leibnitz sought thus to label his vindication of the justice of God in ordaining or permitting moral evil—so that the good might stand out by contrast.

Theosophy — From Greek *theos*, "God," and *sophos*, "wise," the word designating a system which proposes to attain direct intercourse with Spirit by physical processes. It would offer to mortal mind direct insight into the working of divine Mind.

Occultism — From Latin *occultus*, "hidden," past participle of *occulere*, "to cover over" (*oc*, "over," plus *celare*, "to hide"). The Anglo-Saxon *helan*, from which we derived "hell," is allied to *celare*, both being formed from the same base, *kel*, "to hide." "Occultism" is applied to the "belief in hidden or mysterious powers and the possibility of subjecting them to human control" (Webster's). Occultism depends upon obscurity, and cannot exist in light. (Accent second syllable.)

Necromancy—From Greek *nekros*, "corpse," and *manteia*, "divination," the combined form, *nekromanteia*, being applied to the alleged summoning of the departed to interrogate them regarding the future.

Hypnotism—From Greek *hypnos*, "sleep," our word designating a process of artificially producing sleep. Persons who are said to be under the influence of hynotism appear to have a marked susceptibility to suggestions. It is comforting to note that hypnotism is admittedly inoperative on an unwilling patient.

Pantheism — From Greek *pan*, "all," and *theos*, "God," our word denoting the teaching that God is in all things—that the physical universe, taken as a whole, is Deity. In this is seen the effort to merge the divergent views that God is omnipresent, and that matter in various degrees of air, water, mineral, etc., is also everywhere.

Theosophy — From Greek *theos*, "God," and *sophos*, "wise," the word designating a system which proposes to attain direct intercourse with Spirit by physical processes. It would offer to mortal mind direct insight into the working of divine Mind.

Agnosticism — From Greek *a*, "not," and *gnostikos*, "knowing," our word being applied to the belief that God is unknowable.

"He is a Galilæan" (Luke 22: 59) —The Galilæans spoke a somewhat different dialect of Aramaic from that used in Jerusalem, and Matthew makes it plain that this was why Peter was suspected as coming from that part of the country (Matt. 26: 73). Their pronunciation of certain letters was also peculiar, as is shown by the incident in Judges 12: 5, 6 (certain men who claimed that they did not come from Ephraim—a term used with reference to the northern part of Palestine, including Galilee—were required to pronounce the word "Shibboleth," and those who said "Sibboleth" were known to be Ephraimites).

"Witchcraft, . . . variance, emulations, . . . seditions, heresies" (Gal. 5: 20) — The primary and literal meaning of the Greek word *pharmakeia*, rendered "witchcraft," is "the use or the administering of drugs" (Thayer: "Greek Lexicon," p. 649), and it is used in this sense by, for example, the Greek writer, Xenophon. It may be noted that it is the root of our modern word "pharmacy."

"Variance" translates *eris*, "wrangling."

"Emulations" is more literally "jealousies" (so Revised Version).

A literal rendering of the words translated "seditions, heresies" would be "divisions, cults" (compare Moffatt's: "factions, party-spirit").

"The same afflictions are accomplished in your brethren" (I Peter 5: 9)—"Afflictions" is more literally "sufferings," while the Greek word *epiteleo* can mean either "to accomplish" or "to be appointed to, to impose upon." Hence Moffatt's rendering: "Learn to pay the same tax of suffering as the rest of your brethren throughout the world." Goodspeed has it: "Your brotherhood all over the world is having the same experience of suffering." Weymouth: "Your brethren in other parts of the world are passing through just the same experiences."

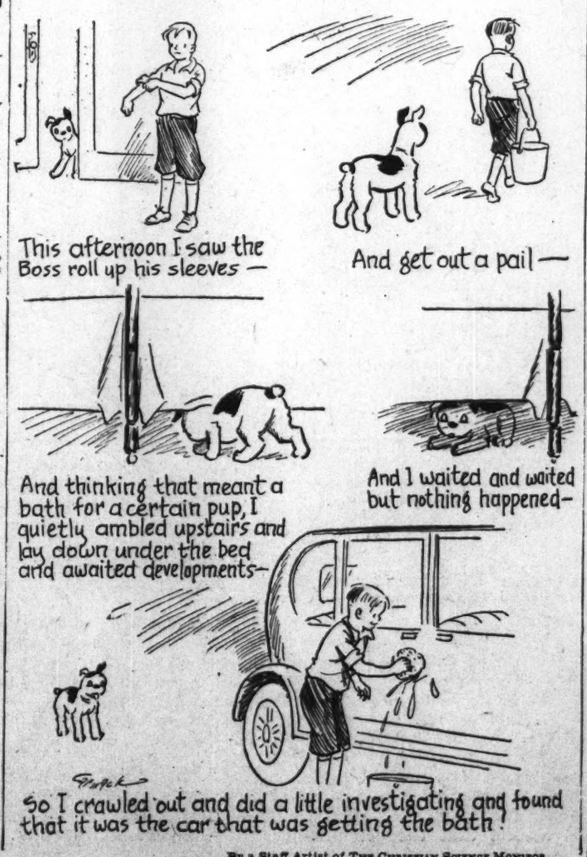
"He who letteth will let, until he be taken out of the way" (II Thess. 2: 7)—It is evident that "let" in this verse does not mean "allow," but is used in its more archaic sense of "restrain or withhold" (compare verse 6, where the same Greek word is rendered "withholdeth" in our Common Version). Moffatt translates the verse as follows: "For the secret force of lawlessness is at work already, only it cannot be revealed till he who at present restrains it is removed."

"We beseech you, brethren, by the coming of our Lord . . ." (II Thess. 2: 1)—The Greek preposition *huper*, here rendered "by," has a variety of meanings, and there is general agreement that its sense in this verse is "concerning, with regard to." So Weymouth has: "With respect to the coming," and Goodspeed and the Twentieth Century New Testament: "As to the coming." It may be noted that the second "by" in this verse ('*by* our gathering together') is not in the original, and does not need to be supplied if the foregoing reasoning is accepted.

"They pressed upon him" (Mark 3: 10)—The eagerness of the multitude to reach Jesus is very forcibly brought out in the original, which reads literally: "They fell upon him."

"Beelzebub (Mark 3: 22)—According to the Greek text, the name is really *Beelzebul*, and in that form is taken as meaning "Baal (i. e., lord) of filth." The word was changed by the Jews to this form and sense from *Baal-zebub* ("lord of flies"), a heathen deity known as the God of Ekron. It seems that Baal-zebub was supposed to have the power to heal, for we are told in II Kings 1: 2 that King Ahaziah sent messengers to "Baal-zebub, the god of Ekron," to ask whether he would recover from the effects of an accident. Elijah, however, censures him for his failure to trust in God (1: 16), and the king does not recover.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This afternoon I saw the Boss roll up his sleeves —
And get out a pail —
And thinking that meant a bath for a certain pup, I quietly ambled upstairs and lay down under the bed and awaited developments—
And I waited and waited but nothing happened—
so I crawled out and did a little investigating and found that it was the car that was getting the bath!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

In Lighter Vein

No Tricks

He was an actor of the old school, inspecting his provincial "diggings." With a regal air he surveyed the bedroom, and noted the absence of a washstand. In dignified tones he inquired of the landlady, "And where do I perform my ablutions?"

"If it's a new trick," replied the landlady, sharply, "you'll do it at the theater, and not here. I had two chairs busted by a bloomin' acrobat last week!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Exactly

Traffic Clerk (examining applicant for driver's license): "What is a one-way street?"

Gordon: "It's a street on which a motorist is bumped from the rear only."—*Pathfinder.*

Why Not?

Great news for tall men: George Snyder has put his awning up higher.—*Atchison* (Kan.) *Globe.*

Now, how about putting parades up higher for short men?—*New Yorker.*

Or Rent One

Curious: "I wish I could find out how many relatives I have."

Cynic: "Why, that's the easiest thing in the world—just buy a summer cottage."—*Pearson's.*

All Nature

Perillus

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. M. N. of Racine, Wis., has discovered several little visitors like the one illustrated above. "It has a disagreeable odor and is black and red in color," she says. "Can you tell me something about it?"

It is the perillus (*Perillus splendidus*) of the *Pentatomidæ* family. It is a true western bug not found in the East at all. Ordinarily, it belongs in the garden, where it feeds on plants. Other species are eastern in range, not known in the West.

Folks who spend all their time in the cities and never become curious about nature, will often wonder why strawberries, blueberries, greens, and other garden products, can taste so differently and yet come from the same garden and be packed in the same box.

But ask any sunbonneted farm girl whose barefooted brother has condescended at times to take her berrying, and she will immediately pucker up her lips and wrinkle her snub nose into a perfect answer. The disagreeable odor and taste result from a fluid excreted by the insect to render it unpalatable to enemies. It certainly succeeds. (The insect, in fact, is one of the "stink bugs.") Birds learn their lesson early in life and class the perillus with some of the undesirable beetles and butterflies having similar tricks.

At this time of year, all sorts of insects are coming out of their winter's hibernation, and one need feel no alarm at finding creatures, which ordinarily belong in the woods and meadows, climbing out of cracks and crannies indoors.

Brevities

Healdton (Okla.) Herald: We are for the farmer who threatened to retaliate against the town man who tacked unsightly signs along the country road by coming to town and nailing up signs: "Onion Sets and Bulbs for Sale" on the city streets.

Richmond Times Dispatch: Things are made no easier for athletes. Sprinting distances were stretched from yards to meters, and geologists now say the English Channel is becoming wider.

Restaurants

BOSTON

The SALMAGUNDI
222 BEACON STREET
Luncheon 11:30-2, 75c
Special Warm Weather Luncheon 50c
Dinner 5:30-8, $1-$1.25
Tel. Commonwealth 9582, Boston

Cafe Minerva
at 216 Huntington Avenue, Boston
(Opp. Christian Science church)
Reputed Cuisine
Exceptional Service
Week-Day Luncheon 40c
Table d'Hôte Dinner 60c, 75c and $1.00
Music Every Evening
Visit our Cafeteria next door.

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

Ye Piccadilly
1122 BOYLSTON ST., corner Hemenway
Luncheons - Dinners 40c to 75c
Sunday Dinners 50c to $1
A la carte service—Music
Our adjoining cafeteria open 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.
DAILY SPECIALS 25c to 40c

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

Amusements

BOSTON

PLYMOUTH—Mat. Today
2 WEEKS—Mats. Thurs. and Sat.
KATHARINE CORNELL
In Sidney Howard's ALIEN CORN

SYMPHONY HALL
TONIGHT at 8:30
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

REPERTORY tonight 8:30
Frederick Leland Players Comedy
THE YOUNGEST
LAST TIME—Best Seats 75c
Reservations at Box Office

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Repeal Bootstrap

REPEATEDLY in the last few years the sages of business have warned against recipes for recovery which would have industry lift itself by its bootstraps. Sometimes the phrase has been used where it does not really apply. But Americans would do well to consider whether it does not fit the recommendation advanced by President Roosevelt and his budget director in which the revenue from a relegalized liquor trade is sought as a means ultimately of defraying the cost of an otherwise commendable public works program.

An inducement to the states to hasten their ratifying of the prohibition repeal amendment is plainly implied in the President's message and in the tax proposals of Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, director of the budget. Even more than this is implied. If the Government anticipates $250,000,000 a year in revenue from hard liquors, aside from the present beer tax, it must anticipate a pretty extensive drinking of those liquors. Even at the war-time rate of taxation this estimate would call for the consumption of nearly four-fifths as much whisky, gin and similar intoxicants as during 1918.

And how would this affect industry? The testimony not only of laboratory experiments but also of common experience is that drinking is a drag on the efficiency of workers from manual laborers to intellectuals. It is a drag, moreover, on their ability to spend for the products of more wholesome industries. Here is where the bootstrap effect comes in.

The Government spends large sums on public construction to put money into circulation. So long as that money is spent for worth-while things it tends to multiply itself. The man benefited by a new park or a new piece of furniture in his home becomes a shade more useful and helps to produce values that will go to repay the Government's expenditure.

On the other hand, expenditure for intoxicants does not produce values but destroys them, slowing down if not besotting the worker. The industry which receives some of the benefits of quickened business activity could readily pay a moderate and definite "re-employment tax." But under repeal it would be asked to pay instead a very indeterminate tax in the form of lowered efficiency and dependability in its staff, increased alcoholic competition for the consumer's dollar and increased public outlays for social salvage.

The recovery program has more in its favor without the reference to repeal than with it. This artificial aid—or supposed aid—would act in the long run as a brake on the prosperity it is hoped to encourage.

It happens that on the same day as the budget director's message there comes a radio address by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, declaring that the Eighteenth Amendment already has been "morally repealed" and urging that it now must be repealed legally. If Dr. Butler refers to the kind of repeal that has taken place by an official discontinuance of enforcement activities while the obligation remains in the Constitution, or to the kind of repeal which professes horror at one kind of lawbreaking and yet encourages another that is at the root of the first, then it may be asked whether this repeal is so very "moral."

The impropriety of these various arguments, official and unofficial, financial and philosophical, lies not so much in the fact they are urged in favor of repeal as that they are urged in favor of one particular kind of repeal—the utterly unguarded form of federal abdication in the liquor problem which is proposed in the pending Blaine resolution.

If the wets were offering a real improvement in place of the prohibition amendment, it would hardly seem necessary for them to use the pressure of refined bribes or threats to win their case. Until a substitute is offered which at least will give adequate protection to dry states and will keep private profit out of the traffic in intoxicants, the repeal proposal will continue to be unacceptable to millions of Americans.

The Aim of Advertising

IF THE business men of Great Britain in the past have lagged far behind those of the United States in their faith in advertising, their views in recent years have been profoundly modified. The professional advertising firms now hold up their heads confidently as a separate estate in the governance of big business, and claim to perform a service to the community as necessary as that rendered by the producers, the wholesale distributors, or the retailers.

"Advertising is not boosting, but education," says Sir William Crawford, who is organizing the Advertising Exhibition and the convention which will take place this summer; and by "education" he means teaching the consumers to get the best value for their money by giving them direction. And we are reminded that no less a personage than the Prince of Wales has been exhorting his countrymen to improve their salesmanship by explaining to the world what they have to sell. And this, as the British Advertising Association understands the word, is simply "advertising."

But there is no doubt both that the word has acquired a bad meaning, and that sometimes it deserves the reproaches hurled at it. Mr. F. R. Leavis and Mr. Denis Thompson, in a book on culture in education, have recently said that "advertising is a highly developed art—or science—for the specialist, whose business it is to 'put across,' i. e., to make people buy, whatever product he is hired to advertise."

The suggestion is that the advertiser is a person of great cunning and diabolical skill who sets himself to play upon the weaknesses of his fellow men. Is a man a snob? Then play upon his snobbishness to persuade him to buy. Has he a sense of inferiority? Then advertise "collars for discerning men," so that by wearing that collar he may feel himself to be "discerning." Is he the victim of torturing fears? Then assure him that four out of five persons suffer in this or that way through failing to use the advertised remedy.

Clearly, it is the case that prodigious sums of money are spent in England and America in advertising worthless, and in some cases even dangerous, patent medicines. And no one can deny that the roads are often made hideous and beautiful places spoiled by unsightly signs and hoardings.

All this is true enough. But it is not a condemnation of advertising. It is only a condemnation of bad advertising.

It is undoubtedly true that many producers produce shoddy articles; and it follows that any advertisement of them will be harmful. But in such a case the shoddy production is the major offense, and the advertising is a secondary one. It is also true that some makers of good articles use misleading methods to "boost" them. That is bad taste and bad business.

The best kind of publicity about genuine goods offered for sale is to create confidence among buyers, and that is won by persistently telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth about them. That is why the British Advertising Convention, at all its recent sessions, has made "truth in advertising" its slogan. The art of salesmanship consists in promoting an atmosphere of good faith between sellers and buyers; and conducted in that spirit advertising is an indispensable means of bringing together those who supply and those who demand.

Auburn Looks Ahead

ONCE again within a fortnight a Maine community swept by fire has seen its homeless people rise to inspiring heights of courage and confidence by the strength of its community spirit.

From news dispatches it seems that citizens of Auburn — like those of Ellsworth — could hardly wait for the embers to cool before they began reconstruction. It takes courage to rebuild in the face of a catastrophe such as that which affected approximately 1500 persons in Auburn this week. The manner in which the community has responded to this challenge should help to stimulate rebuilding of confidence in the hearts of people everywhere now burdened with general economic problems.

Many may regard the apparent willingness of the Androscoggin Valley community to help itself in this crisis as reason enough why Gov. Louis J. Brann's appeal for federal aid should be quickly granted in order to sustain the heroic efforts of people long affected by the economic vicissitudes of its once thriving industries.

Heartened by messages of sympathy and financial support, Auburn lifts its thought above material signs of waste and desolation to picture a community of new and finer homes. The fresh start taken by these homeless people is a remanifestation of the faith and fortitude evidenced in the simple beginnings of their sturdy Maine forbears.

These qualities are as enduring as the stone walls which aptly symbolize the rugged virtues inherited from early builders. In its community self-reliance, Auburn already possesses a wall that safeguards its reconstruction efforts against any semblance of discouragement.

A Five-Year Plan for Slums

"HIS MAJESTY views with great disquiet the unsatisfactory condition under which so many of his subjects are at present housed." So wrote the King in a letter addressed to the Mayor of "The Royal Borough of Kensington" on the occasion of a meeting of citizens called to launch an "attack on the slums." In this single borough, which is only one of twenty-nine subdivisions of the County of London, no fewer than 25,000 persons are still living in slum dwellings; and there are many other boroughs in which the conditions are as bad or nearly as bad as in Kensington.

Though the problem in London is more formidable than elsewhere, it exists in almost every industrial city in Britain. Upon this side of the housing problem, the Government, goaded into activity by severe criticism of its housing policy as a whole, has decided to concentrate its energies. The broader question of the general provision of houses for the working classes by subsidized building has been put aside.

"The slum," says a circular recently issued by the Minister to the local authorities, "is, in the main, a relic of the time when general law and by-laws did not prevent the establishment of housing conditions which are not tolerable according to present standards." The problem it presents is therefore a "strictly limited" one. It is that of sweeping away whole streets, and in some cases whole areas, where houses which at the present time would never be erected and have fallen into a disgraceful condition, are lived in by people who have become habituated to their squalid surroundings.

An expert of the London County Council recently said that "50 per cent of the people who live in slums in London live there either from choice or from the necessity of being near their work." Some critics have even gone so far as to say that it is not the houses but the dwellers who create the slums.

Against which may be set the evidence of a witness who asserts that the great majority (among miners) who are moved into better houses — especially the young people — "are transformed into an apparently higher type of human being." There can be no doubt that to destroy slum dwellings and fitly rehouse the inhabitants is to remove a condition which breeds unhappiness, bitterness and crime.

The British Minister has called upon the local authorities to prepare a program such that the slums may be completely swept away within five years in the provinces, or a somewhat longer period in London. The condemned areas are already known and scheduled. The slum owners will not be compensated beyond payment for the site value of the land. Though there is no general subsidy for housing, new accommodation for displaced tenants may be subsidized to the extent of £15 a year.

These are powers which the Minister derives from legislation passed by the last Labor Government. What is new is the determination to apply these powers, to insist on a time-table of action, and to take the utmost advantage of the fact that the present period of low prices affords an opportunity for building such as has not existed for nearly twenty years.

From the Boards to Board Room

WHEN the Metropolitan Opera Company elected Mrs. August Belmont to its directorate, it followed tradition and precedent. Social leadership and financial power have usually hall-marked the twenty-two members of that board.

In inviting a woman to participate in the masculine counsels of the administration of the foremost opera company in the United States, however, it broke away from tradition and precedent, and in choosing for that exception a former actress of nation-wide popularity it showed acumen.

For Mrs. August Belmont was once Miss Eleanor Robson, a name to conjure with and keep ticket sellers busy, not alone on Broadway but up and down the land, when it was billed as "Juliet" to the "Romeo" of Mr. Kyrle Bellew, or the star in Zangwill's "Merely Mary Ann," to mention but two of many delightful performances of a couple of decades back.

Even in those days the lyric stage attracted the dramatic actress. When she took off her make-up as the cockney street waif "Glad" in Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," at the Lyceum Theater, New York, in the season of 1909, she frequently ran across the street to the Metropolitan to hear the finale of the opera performance.

In the main, the artistic direction of great opera companies is left, and wisely so, to a managing director, and under the long régime of Mr. Gatti-Casazza New York has had abundant reason to feel that its operatic wants have been well served. It can only be helpful, however, to have one professional voice in the deliberations of the board room. It is an interesting fact that in the case of the Metropolitan Opera Company the one voice should belong to the one woman on the directorate board.

A Detective Story for Neptune

THE old Gulf Stream, which has been sneaking home after dark in its stocking feet, has been caught at it. For years this warm-hearted old traveler has been giving the oceanographers and other interested parties an impression that it strolled leisurely up America's Atlantic coast; crossed over to the British Isles and went to bed possibly somewhere in the arctic regions.

But detectives have been on its trail and they have picked up enough clues to satisfy themselves that the wily old stream is a regular rounder. They have penetrated its disguises, disproved its alibis and stripped it of its aliases. And they have learned that it undoubtedly makes a circular tour of the Atlantic Ocean and returns to its home in the Gulf of Mexico. At least, they believe they have sufficient evidence to ask for an indictment.

The ocean sleuths who have been spending the last three years or so on the trail of the Gulf Stream are connected with the Oceanographic Institute at Woods Hole, Mass., and they have been making a thorough job of it.

Wiggle as it might, the Gulf Stream was unable to shake off the relentless eye of the oceanographer which parked on its tail and followed it around the island of Spitsbergen, down through the North Sea, into the English Channel and out again, down to the west coast of Africa and across the Atlantic to the Caribbean Sea and home. A pretty little piece of detective work and one that should bring the villain to the bar of justice as the head and tail of Neptune's greatest ring.

Editorial Notes

A Darlington (Eng.) cinema audience recently gave a good name for honesty to movie fans in general. When the sound apparatus broke down nearly 1000 disappointed people had to leave and have their money refunded at the box office. The box-office clerk had nothing but the word of the people leaving the theater to show what part of the house they had been sitting in, but money was paid out as it was demanded. The result was that the receipts and the total money refunded exactly corresponded.

It is not unnatural that the layman should gather from Washington news these days an impression that the impractical professors are conducting some post-graduate courses in practical politics for the benefit of practical politicians. The politicians have a very similar impression—except, of course, as to the benefit.

While he is quite ready to approve the expenditure, if necessary, of the entire $5,200,000,000 asked of Congress for the purpose of putting the country back on its feet, the average citizen nevertheless hopes that economic rehabilitation will be accomplished as economically as possible.

That Los Angeles parrot whose master provides a fund of $4000 to pay for its meals can hardly be blamed if it soon forgets how to say, "Polly wants a cracker."

The Street of Children

IT WAS a broad, pleasant street, greened in summer and almost garishly gilded in autumn by the multitude of maples. And a great many children lived on it. A positive swarm of children. A whole little world, compact, self-sufficing, fraught with an infinite variety of feuds and friendships, of curious loyalties, and mysteries, and freakish enthusiasms.

* * *

There were, of course, ourselves to begin with: somewhere near the middle of the street, in a gray house, with a garden lamentably chaotic because, although we could put up a dashing enough show when it came to planting things, we were apt to remain unshakenly apathetic on the subject of weeds. We wore short reefer coats with brass buttons; had been to one play ("Julius Cæsar"), which had rocked us with emotion; and desired, above all else, to make the acquaintance of the corps of Northwest Mounted Police who had recently come to town to form an escort for the new Governor-General. So much for ourselves. . . .

Next door, on the left, lived Edgar. Edgar was rather special: he was, indeed, something of a celebrity. For Edgar, incredible as it might seem, had a niece older than himself.

It had taken us some time to accept this staggering fact. We had stuck out against it as long as we possibly could. "But how *can* you?" we had demanded, quite shocked at such an unorthodox arrangement. Edgar, being only five, wasn't altogether certain himself. But in due time the niece appeared upon the scene, in person, and indisputably bigger than he. We hovered about them, listening avidly. What would she call him? Hoping against hope we waited, and at last it came.

Edgar upset her dolls' pram, quite by mistake; and the niece turned on him quickly. "*Uncle!*" she said, in a loud, derisive voice.

Edgar looked frightfully humiliated. . . .

* * *

N[illegible] door, on the other side, lived the Scottish children. They all spoke with a decided burr, which we found enormously entertaining; and they all had lovely kilted costumes which they wore to church on Sundays. Deeply, deeply we longed to be Scottish, that we, too, might be clothed in such splendid raiment. How dull to be plain English, in reefer coats with brass buttons!

Then came the Gardiners, who were twins and magically alike. There were all sorts of absorbing tales which the Gardiners never tired of telling about themselves. How, when they were babies, one of them was frequently fed twice and the other left empty; how one of them was bad and the other got smacked, or one of them was good and the other got rewarded. The Gardiners loved being twins. Their round, pink, identical faces shone with satisfaction; the more they were confused the more radiantly they beamed. . . .

Directly opposite us, on the other side of the street, lived the Colbys. Three of them, and all girls. The eldest, of course, was quite out of our realm, being almost a lady—sixteen at least. Her name was Carmen; and she wore her hair in big "puffs" over her ears (the biggest "puffs" in the whole street, they were) and went off to evening parties, looking too magnificent for words. We were very much in awe of her, and tremendously flattered if she took any notice of us.

Once, when she was away, the two smaller Colbys conducted a select group up to her room and showed us all her dresses, hanging in a bright row in a dim closet, and all the fascinating things in her bureau drawers: perfume bottles, and nail polish, and creams, and powder. It rather went to our heads: and we ended up by recklessly whacking powder onto our noses and squirting perfume down our necks. After which we smelled perfectly beautiful for a long while, but felt, toward the hour of Carmen's return, laden with guilt. . . .

* * *

Next door to the Colbys lived the Beauchamps, who were extra special. For the Beauchamps' father was something important in the Canadian Army, and on the mantel in their drawing room they had a picture of him talking to King George. Nobody, of course, on the whole street, could compete with this. For although others might say (and occasionally, it must be confessed, did), "Oh, that's nothing! My mother and father *often* go and see the King and Queen," who else possessed such concrete, irrefutable proof of the fact?

The Beauchamps were further distinguished by their flair for organizing things. Particularly clubs. They had a positive mania for clubs. "Listen!" they would say mysteriously, "come over to our house at seventeen minutes past four." And at seventeen minutes past four a small expectant company would assemble in the old nursery on the top floor.

There was always a certain delicious uneasiness connected with these initiations, for one never knew what one would be called upon to do. Usually the blinds were pulled down and the doors were locked, after which we were all ordered to stand in a row, or a circle, or a line, utterly still. Then, "Open your mouths!" Elizabeth would command through the darkness; and when we had done so she would pass along the row, or around the circle, or down the line, thrusting something out of a basin into each mouth. Sometimes it was a spoonful of malted milk powder—or cold mashed turnip—or wet raisins. One never had the faintest idea what it would turn out to be, so that it was always a terrific shock.

After this Jeremy would beat on a drum, slowly and impressively; and then Elizabeth would tell us the name of the club. "We are the Hawkeye Iglooms," she would announce in a majestic tone. "Long live the Hawkeye Iglooms." This was our cue; and "Long live the Hawkeye Iglooms!" we would all pipe up. Sometimes there was a great deal more to it than this (solemn oaths, and arduous tests of courage and wisdom), and sometimes it ended here; but invariably the moment the ceremony was over the club went to pieces, and the whole business was forgotten until the next summons was issued to meet in the nursery at seventeen minutes past four. . . .

* * *

Just beyond the Beauchamps lived Cyril; and he was special, too, in a quite different way. For Cyril had $28 of his very own in a bank!

We, with our five-cents-a-week incomes, could only feel a trifle limp when we contemplated such a fortune. It seemed sufficient to establish kingdoms—to do anything. When people from other parts of town came to have tea with us, we always, if possible, pointed Cyril out to them. "See that boy over there?" we would say. "He has $28 in a bank!" And then, trying hard to mask our pride with an easy nonchalance: "We *know* him! He's a friend of ours!"

Beyond Cyril was the French baby—quite new, very dark, and the object of our most intense interest. "Would it cry," Edgar wanted to know, "in French or English?" And then came the Marriots, with ravishing sausage curls; and the Beatties, who had all been born in South Africa, in the very thick (according to their dazzling recitals) of lions and elephants; and then the—what were their names?—the boys with the brown dog; and the girl called Queenie; and the family who had an uncle who knew a man who could, with ease, and at will, wiggle his ears. . . . House after house of us. A whole little world. Almost a forgotten world.

I saw, this morning, a street full of maples coming into leaf.

It was the maples that reminded me. D. P.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Is Presidential Lawmaking Constitutional?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In following the various comments, letters and editorials in The Christian Science Monitor, I have been increasingly surprised that no one has seemed to give any thought to the constitutional aspect of the action of both Congress and the President in what is known as the economy bill and other subsequent legislation.

Article 1, Section 1, of the Constitution reads: "All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives." Art. 2, Sec. 2, reads: "The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America." Amendment 9 reads: "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people." Paragraph 2, Sec. 2, Art. 2, gives the President power to make treaties by and with the consent of the Senate; Secs. 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Art. 1 define and limit the powers of Congress.

A study of the above quotations from the Constitution reveal that the President is no part of the legislative branch of the United States Government, and nowhere in the Constitution nor its amendments is he empowered to assume or exercise such powers. Furthermore, a careful study of the document fails to show where Congress has any power to invest him with this authority, and if that authority is not to be found in the Constitution, it does not exist, according to the limitations of Amendments 9 and 10.

It is very plain that any legislation having been passed by Congress would require legislative action for its repeal, therefore it is indisputable that in abrogating the acts of Congress in pension matters, in the setting of civil service salaries, or other salaries fixed by Congress, the President is exercising legislative power. Consequently, as he does not and cannot have such powers, his acts of this nature are unlawful and unconstitutional. The same applies to tariffs which are being considered at present, which by Paragraphs 1 and 3 of Art. 1, Sec. 8, are especially assigned to Congress.

It is evident from a study of the Constitution that those patriots who framed it positively intended to prevent the President from having or exercising any legislative power whatever, except that which is conferred by the veto power. They plainly intended to prevent the liberties of the people of the United States from being dissipated in dictatorship by an aspiring executive. As I view it, the situation is pregnant with danger to the freedom of the American people, and I sincerely hope that someone who has the interests of the people really at heart will take the necessary action to secure a Supreme Court ruling on these proceedings. While I have no desire to place any hindrance in the way of economic recovery, yet I feel that recovery which is attained by suspension of the Constitution is not to be desired. H. S. AYLING.

Chicago, Ill.

Who Pays for Education?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The support of the public schools throughout the world is a subject very much in the public eye today, as it has been in all crises in America. The traditional methods of taxation for support of schools are being challenged on all sides. Real estate pays about 90 per cent of the burden today, and intangible wealth—stocks and bonds—yields little.

The figures for Massachusetts are: Real estate represents one-sixth of the total wealth; intangibles, five-sixths. Real estate pays two-thirds of the taxes; intangibles, one-tenth.

According to the United States Department of the Interior, France is considering for the first time in its history public support of education. Germany, Italy, and Belgium have kept up their support of education despite the depression. Soviet Russia is now spending more per capita for education than is Great Britain. Mexico, for 1933, reduced its general budget 5 per cent, but increased its educational budget 10 per cent.

The industrialists and bankers of America are clamoring for a reduction of educational expenditures in America, despite the fact that we spend but 3.35 per cent of our total national income for the support of education. Despite, too, the fact that we are the least taxed of all the great nations. The figures in percentages of income spent for taxes in large countries are: Great Britain, 25 per cent; France, 16 per cent; Italy, 14 per cent; Germany, 13 per cent; United States, 10 per cent.

It might be pertinent to quote the Father of our Country with regard to this. In a letter written April 25, 1788, from Mount Vernon—vide Ford's "Washington," volume 11—George Washington said: "The scarcity of cash which prevents parents from sending their children to school is one of the numerous evils which arise from the want of a general regulating power; for in a country like this, where equal liberty is enjoyed, if there cannot be money enough found to answer the common purposes of education, it is evident that there is something amiss in the ruling political power, which requires a steady, regulating and energetic hand to correct and control it."

Were Washington alive today, he would undoubtedly be still more energetic in his excoriation of all laxity of control of the public's funds and all propaganda to reduce educational support.

In 1925, the Educational Finance Inquiry Commission at Washington stressed the need of equalization of the burden of support for education. A proposition was made to have the state support the cost of the minimum program it demands of communities, and have the communities take care of the rest.

Dr. Paul Mort of Columbia University—the eminent American authority on school finance—believes that a reorganization of the financing of the public schools is in order with an equalization of the burden of the present minimum program. M. V. CONNELLY, for

Cambridge Teachers' Bureau of Education and Statistical Research.

Cambridge, Mass.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Italian Girls and Smoking

NEW fads are usually the invention of selfish and unprincipled men, and their influence is invariably pernicious. An instance in question is the smoking fad which has made, of late, such progress among women, and which is to be universally condemned if for no other reason than for the bad example it puts before small children. We know for a fact, and this is especially true of many girls, that most women don't like to smoke; but they smoke to be in style and to escape the reproach of their friends that they are old-fashioned. In some things it pays to be old-fashioned, and this is one of them. It is our hope that the Italian girls, who are largely free from smoking, will steer clear from this pernicious fad, and be women enough to tell these self-styled modernists where to get off.—*The Italian News* (Boston).